THE

Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,361, New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash..................As. 4

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For particulars apply to Agents as under:—

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For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd August 1862.

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THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above ports TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

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Bombay, 27th August 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., positively.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 27th August 1862. Manager.

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Bombay, 23rd August 1862.

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Bombay, 18th July 1862.

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NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

1st. To receive the Directors' report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1862.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Hon'ble Michael Hugh Scott and Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esquire, who retire by rotation.

Notice is also hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the above-mentioned office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting.

That the Directors be authorized to make such arrangements as they may think necessary or expedient with the Government and with the present lessees of the Clare and Carnac Bunders or with either of them, for obtaining for the Company a lease of the said two Bunders upon such terms as to the Directors may seem proper, and that the Directors be authorized and empowered to make and execute and to affix the common seal of the Company to any agreements or deeds which it may be necessary or expedient to be made or executed for carrying out such arrangements as aforesaid.

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Bombay, 27th August 1862.

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FOR A CHILD about four months' old, to proceed to England Overland by an early Steamer. Address "W.," Office of this paper.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, at one o'clock P.M.

By order of the Directors,

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1862.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company "Limited," will be held at Company's Office at Coorla, on SATURDAY the 30th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., when the accounts and proceedings of the Company will be laid before the Shareholders.

Bombay, 15th August 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to, or having claims against, the Estate of the late Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM McCLOY, H.M. Bombay Medical Establishment, are requested to make the same known to me, within one month from this date.

J. FAIRBROTHER, Captain,
H. M. 19th Regt. Bo. N. I.
President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Mahidpore, 21st August 1862.

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A. SANGSTER,
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Port Black ...	28
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Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ...	35
Champagne, Sparkling ...	36
Do. do. 1st quality ...	42
Sauterne ...	30
Moselle ...	30
Do. Sparkling ...	36
Rhenish ...	20
Pale Brandy ...	30
Do. Do. very fine ...	36
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Do. do. ,, Pints ...	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

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Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,,	36
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
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Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

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THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £800,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

	Carriages.	Carts.	Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.	Camels.	Buffaloes, and other Cattle.	Elephants.
Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 21st February 1861	2,614	15,778	7,411	10,214	2,298	102

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road, that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion, that the Central Asian traffic from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, *viâ* Bhawulpoor and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjaub Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, *viâ* Lahore and Umritsur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjaub Government remarked, in their first Report on Railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions,—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly divisions, if the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature the commerce would follow the directions of the Punjaub rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be to the North-west of India, what Calcutta is to the North-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward, which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjaub, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway:—viz., in the Umritsur Division, 446 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia, and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,390,720 lbs. are grown and 13,773,950 lbs. exported to neighbouring countries, not 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea, on account of the expense of transport. The local price is about 3d. a pound. The Government Tea plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 375 Natives.

The Punjaub was the granary which fed the starving millions during the recent famine, and is the great bulwark of British India, behind which all other provinces repose in safety, so long as it is impregnable.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Agent at Lahore in the following form:—

FORM OF ACCEPTANCE OF SHARES.

To the Agent of the Punjaub Railway.

SIR,

HAVING paid to the Lahore Branch of the Agra & U. S. Bank, the sum of I request that you will allot me ________ Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each, in the Capital of the Delhi Railway, and I hereby engage to accept the same, pursuant to the Resolution of Proprietors passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1862, and to pay a Call of £1-10s. or Rs. 16-5-10 on the 18th of November 1862, and all other Calls thereon, as and when required by the Agent, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Name in full ____________________
Occupation ____________________
Address ____________________
Date ____________________

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FOR SALE.

A LARGE BEAUTIFUL BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND BITCH, quite young, has passed all the ordeals of a Bombay season, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. She can be seen by giving three hours' previous notice. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

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The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pomade will effect a cure in three days.

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For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be careful to observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, pharmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

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Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S., Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

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Bombay Gazette Office,
Wednesday, 27th August 1862.

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Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 125 per sh. only.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh. p. Ann.	Rs. 450 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 300 do.
Maneckjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	94
,, Loan 1842-43	94
,, Loan 1854-55	94
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104¾ to 105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus	,, 290 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 222 do.
German Crowns	,, 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106¾
Gold Leaf	,, 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	...£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
(Seeds)	...£1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	...... Nominal.
,, (Seeds)	,,
To Hull	No offers.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	No offers.
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (August 26th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 372 to 375
New Surat	,, 372 to 375
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,, 388 to 390
New Oomrawttee	,, 372 to 375
New Compta	,, 372 to 375
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 490 to 495
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 360 to 365
New Veraval	,, 350 to 355
Khandeish	,, 350 to 355
New Poratees	,, 350 to 355
New Accote	,, 380 to 385
New Mangalore	,, 350 to 355

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,590.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs.		7-2 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black		37 to 38 nominal.
and White)	,,	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	,,	27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

DURING the past fortnight we have had a good seasonable fall of rain, which has dispelled all fears entertained for the crops; transplanting operations are almost completed in all the districts, and the crops are reported to be in a thriving condition.

The Import Market, so far as *Grey Piece Goods* and *Yarns* are concerned, is completely inactive, and the quotations are merely nominal. *Metals* are more active at higher prices.

In the Produce Market, business is also quiet. A few purchases were effected in *Cotton* by Native shippers; the prices remained firm and high, but the tendency has been downward lately, and it is expected that the latest advices received from *Liverpool* the day before yesterday will cause a reduction. *Seeds* are held for exorbitant prices, and are without transactions.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—During the fortnight business in *Grey Goods* has been at a stand still, the late unprecedented excitement in the market having been followed by a complete depression. The holders looked forward to the Cocoanut-day when they expected purchases would be made for the up-country marts and prices would rise, but their anticipations were hardly realised as the day passed as usual without affecting the market. Both importers and speculators are firm and do not shew the least inclination to effect sales, which could at present be done only by a concession in price. Orders from up-country are difficult of execution as the limits of their prices are much below the high range of prices ruling here at present. The market may be said at present to be in an undetermined state, among importers, speculators, and bazar dealers, and in the absence of any movements of the staple goods, we nominally quote the previous prices. Nothing has been done in *Grey Goods* except a few sales in *Drills, Domestics,* and *T Cloths. Grey Shirtings* are without enquiry and transactions, and 40-inch 6lb. cloth are nominally worth Rs. 5-14as. to Rs. 6; 7 lbs. are worth Rs. 7; and 8 lbs. Rs. 7-14as. to Rs. 8. In the present state of the market, holders cannot effect sales without submitting to a reduction in value.

In *Bleached Goods*, however, a tolerably fair amount of business has been done at previous rates; so also in *T Red Goods*, as will be perceived from the following sales report. *Dyed Goods* have also been dealt in to a trifling extent. Sales are:—

From the 12th to the 26th instant inclusive.

		Rs.	A.	P.
	Grey T. Cloth.			
2000 Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds, 6 lbs.	4	5	0 p. pce.
200 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 5	3	12	0
	Grey Jacconets.			
1000 Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds, 3 lbs.	3	8	6
	White Shirtings.			
500 Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds, ...	7	1	0
	White Mulls.			
1000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, No. 3	2	8	0
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 4	2	11	0
1400 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 5	2	14	0
1400 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 6	3	1	0
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 7	3	4	0
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 8	3	7	0
	White Mulls Stripe.			
200 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, ...	2	8	0
600 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, ...	3	1	0
	White Dorias.			
2000 ,,	38 in, 24 yds, ...	4	0	0
	White Lappets.			
300 Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds, ...	3	1	0
200 ,,	40 in, 10 yds, ...	3	6	0
100 ,,	40 in, 10 yds, ...	3	12	0
	Book Muslin.			
100 Pieces,	45 in, 10 yds, ...	3	8	0
	T. Red Mulls.			
1500 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, ...	4	14	0

YARNS.—There has been a total cessation of business in the market and prices are fully nominal.

METALS.—The market has become more active and prices are rather dearer. There has been an improved request for almost all descriptions of *Copper* at advanced rates. *Yellow Metal* has a good enquiry at Rs. 46 to 46½. *Iron* is less active; *Swedish Bars* have declined in value; *British Bars* are in limited request at about former rates; *Round Nail Rods* are enquired for at somewhat dearer rates, while *Square Rods* are quoted lower. *Steel* is quiet and prices are looking downwards. *Spelter* has fetched higher prices, owing to the scarcity of stocks. *Pig Lead* has been in good demand at Rs. 12¼ to 12½ per cwt. *Sheet Lead* remains dull as last quoted. *Tin Plates* are without change, but a better feeling is perceptible in the market. *Quicksilver* has a better enquiry. Sales reported are:—

500 Cwt.	Copper Braziers	at Rs.	57	0	0 p. cwt.
70 ,,	Do.	,,	57	0	0
1000 ,,	Do.	,,	57	0	0
100 ,,	Do.	,,	57	2	0
100 ,,	Yellow Metal Braziers ...	,,	46	2	0

COCHINEAL.—Remains dull at former quotations.

SAFFRON.—Is quiet and prices are firm at Rs. 24.

COALS.—The enquiry is slightly improved, and prices have hardened a little.

CORDAGE.—The enquiries for *Manilla* have been well maintained at an advance in price; the prices of *Europe* and *Indian* are also well supported.

CORKS of better qualities command slightly higher rates.

EXPORTS

COTTON.—During the early part of the fortnight a small business was done for the new crop by Native shippers at prices ranging from Rs. 360 to 364 for *Dhollera* and Rs. 335 to 349 for *Oomrawattee*; for old Cotton the transactions were limited, the prices of *Dhollera* ranging from Rs. 390 to 407. The European houses have almost abstained from business. Latterly the market became dull with a downward tendency, and prices are likely to fall owing to the latest advices received the day before yesterday from Liverpool. Supplies are coming in slowly from the producing districts. The transactions reported are:—

100	Candies	Dhollera	at Rs.	401-4 p. cdy.
100	,,	Do.	,,	407
150	,,	Do. (to arrive)	,,	401
100	,,	Do. new......	,,	[illegible]
600	,,	Compta	,,	[illegible]

OILSEEDS.—The market for *Seeds* of all descriptions remains unchanged, and no business has transpired. Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are firmly held for high prices. Prices of other Seeds are also well supported.

WOOL.—Business is being done in this staple principally by native shippers. The prices are somewhat easier.

COFFEE.—*Mocha and Berbera* can be had at cheaper rates. *Malabar* is worth Rs. 12 to 12½.

HEMP.—Prices are firmly maintained.

PEPPER.—*Malabar* is quoted dearer, while *Bhutcol* remains as last quoted.

SALTPETRE.—*Sind* can be had on easier terms; other kinds are not offering.

GUMS.—There has been very little enquiry for this produce, except *Arabic* and *Myrrh* which are quoted a trifle dearer.

OPIUM.—Our market has ruled high for the past two months, owing mainly to firmness on the part of large holders and continued demand for the cargoes of the several vessels that have left for China during the interval. Today's quotation is Rs. 1,600 for new and Rs. 1,625 for old Malwa.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE Money Market continues easy, and no alteration has taken place in the rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay

The following is a Statement of the affairs of the Bank on the 23rd instant:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	1,2,602,702
Other Deposits	,,	1,25,01,908
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	17,20,678
Rest	,,	2,81,403
Rupees...	,,	3,23,31,691

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...		Rs.	46,70,225
Credit on Accounts do. do. ...		,,	12,28,230
Bills discounted		,,	45,51,576
Dead Stock		,,	6,39,318
Balances with Branches and Agents ...		,,	35,43,364
Govt. Reserve.—			
Cash	Rs. 69,56,332		
Securities	,, 16,46,370		
		,,	86,02,702
Cash and Currency Notes		,,	90,96,276
Rupees...			3,23,316,91

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have improved a little since our last report; we quote *Fives-and-a-half*, Rs. 112¼; *Fives*, Rs. 104¾ to 105; and *Fours* Rs. 94.

EXCHANGE on London has undergone little or no change; six months' sight *Bank Bills* at 2s. ⅜d. to 2s. 7/16d.; *Document Bills* at 2s. 10/16d. to 2s. 11/16d.; *China* Bills were sold at 2s. 7/16d.

On Calcutta, at sight, Rs. 100¼.

On China, 60 days' sight, Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, August 16.)

OUR weather has continued very unsettled, and wet, so that the supply of cocoanut oil brought into the Bazaar has not been very large. Prices have continued firm and purchases for small parcels have been effected ranging from Rs. 97½ and 98½. To-day there is a slight indication of flatness, and the dealers appear a little more anxious to operate: still under any circumstances, we cannot look for a great fall in prices. There is now delivered and ready for shipment about 1000 tons.

COIR YARN.—There has been an increased enquiry for this article, and considerable parcels have been received, prices ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 for mixed sorts; very little of the really fine twist is to be seen.

In other produce there is nothing particular to notice.

From Tinnevelly our advices are to 9th instant. The Cotton market continued very unsettled, and the transactions during the previous week only amounted to 1,900 candies, of which 600 were taken for three months' delivery to Rs. 210 and the remainder ready for immediate shipment were at Rs. 210 to 225, and it was not expected that any further contracts could be made, even at the latter price. The deliveries of cotton were still fairly good.

There remained undelivered a large quantity of cotton contracted for at Rs. 115 per candy, and it was much feared that many of the balances on these contracts would not be duly settled.

The vessels loading were the *New Great Britain Maldon*, and *Veteran* for London, *Melecite* for Liverpool and *Relief* for orders.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	10	0	per cent.
3 days' sight ...	,,	1	12	0	,,
16 days' sight ...	,,	2	0	0	,,
Madras, sight	,,	0	14	0	,,
3 days' sight ...	,,	1	0	0	,,
30 days' sight ...	,,	1	8	0	,,
Colombo, 3 days' sight ...	,,	1	8	0	,,
16 days' sight ...	,,	1	14	0	,,
London, 6 mths' sight ...	,,	2s. 1½d. document.			
6 mths' sight ...	,,	2s. 1 1/16d. Credits			
Sight	,,	2s. 0½d.			,,

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

By telegraph from Madras.

5½	per cent.	111
5	,, do.	104
4	,, do.	93

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,, 3 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
,, 1 do.	......	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand	......	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¼d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ⅛ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 3 do.	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	....	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
,, 1 do.	....	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand	......	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3	per cent	per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,,	5	,,	,,
Do. ,, 12 ,,	6	,,	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		4	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight.............	1s. 11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight.............	1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight.............	1s. 11⅝d.
,, 1 month's sight.............	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand	1s. 11⅜d.
On Scotland	1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland	1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Aug. 26	Cariboo	Cameron	Singapore & Manila
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Kurrachee.
	Nasree	Nacoda	Mauritius.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Istamboul	Deuchar	London.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Kurrachee.—Mrs. Skurs; Captain Nutt; Ensign Buchanan; Mr. Ryan; Lieut. Daubeny; Dr. Skues; Captain Toverniner; Ensign Shephard; Ensign Simpson; Mr. Boulton; 20 deck; 8 Government servants; 6 Non-Commissioners, and one woman.

Per ship *Nasree*, to Mauritius.—40 deck.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Per ship *Istamboul*, to London.—Assistant Surgeon Taylor; Captain Busford, and 46 men of H. M.'s various regiments.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Sea Lion*, Alexander, bound to Moulmain, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Ship *Godavery*, for Penang and Singapore.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Orissa*.—32 boxes Gold, 204 bales Silk, 16 boxes Java Rupees, 1 bundle Jute, 15 boxes Gold Coins, 13 pairs Silk Coats, 57 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 7 boxes Treasures, 11 cases Tea, 1 case Papers, 1 case Books, 100 bags Sugar, 3 cases Preserves, 25 casks Wine, 75 casks [illegible], 32 casks Rum, 13 casks Whisky, 9 casks Gin, 69 casks Sherry, 92 packages empty Bottles, 6 packages Merchandise, and 7 packages Parcels.

From Suez & Aden.

Steamer *Salsette*.—2 packages Gold Coins, 277 boxes Silver Bars, 1 package Watches, 1 box Corals, 1 box Shawl, 8 boxes Specie, 1 box Pearls, 10 bundles Ivory, 8 boxes Specie and Pearls, 1 keg Butter, 25 casks Flour, 75 packages Empty Bottles, 8 Iron Masts, 23 Tubes, 2 packages merchandise, 1 parcel Plan, and 50 Sheep.

From London via Kurrachee.

Nemisis.—100 packages Wool, 800 bags Wheat, 838 bags Seeds, 45 bundles Iron, 8 packages Earthenware, 1,630 Bar Iron, 56 bales Merchandise.

From Liverpool.

Duke.—100 barrels Coal Pitch, 37 barrels Beer, 10 cases Piece Goods, 429 barrels Alum, 100 casks Quicksilver, 20,428 packages Iron, 156 barrels Green Copperas, 50 packages Earthenware, 50 barrels Brim Stone, 9 casks Glasses, 26 cases Beer, 25 cases Porter, 264 cases Wine, 100 barrels Coal Tar, 2 cases Champagne, 3 cases Claret, 1 cask Liquor, 3 cases Gin, 12 casks Wine, 62 packages Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 47 packages Coffee, 41 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., J. Sigg and Co.

For Liverpool.

Celuta.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., M. Rogers & Co. 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Husraz Curumsy.

Lord Raglan.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Negotiator.—1,100 bales Cotton, 3,850 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co.

Hurry Puddamsey.—390 bags Surseeseed, 682½ cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Contest.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Goculdas Callianjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., J. N. Wadia Sons and Co.; 1 case Shawls, A. Allan.

Bates Family.—1 case Indian Oilmanstores, W. H. Hudson.

Thomas Mitchell.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Queen of the West.—250 bales Cotton, 813 cwt., H. Ebram and Khanmomud Hubib; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Norah Græme.—15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Mooljee Goculdass.

Mary Stenhouse.—3 bales Wool, 9 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Forest Right.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

For Havre.

Day Light.—125 bales Cotton, 432½ cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—30 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—10 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Dama; 18 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolabchund Dalumjee; 30½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalackdena and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Ebram Josub; 8 chests M. Opium, 148 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 1 box Pearls, Hurjee Jumall; 4¼ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumnadass Rambux; 2 cases Sundries, Fazulbhoy Cassum.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—14½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunessdass Crustnajee.

For Penang.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 case Piece Goods, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu.*—3 cases Sundries, Lulloobhoy Moolchund; 1 box Silver Coins, Fazul Mohmud Essa and Co.; 1 box Silver Dollars, Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy; 1 box Jurry Piece Goods, Moteechund Roogonathdass.

Godavery.—106 boxes Country Soap, 58 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—4 boxes Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, 350 corges, Nacoda Mohmud Esmall; 1 box Precious Stones, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 1 box Books, S. D. Birch.

For Madras.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 case Piece Goods, 50 pieces, Hajee Mirza Suffee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 15
731	Brandon, Umfreville ...	
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain ....E. Bates & Co.	July 17
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie.......W. Nicol & Co.	
766	Coromandel, Thompson....	July 7
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.	
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	July 29.
826	Eloisa, Philpot...........	
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean	
766	Empress of India, Thompson.R. Scovell & Co.	June 30
1057	Gloriana, Vaile ....Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw............Grey & Co.	July 24
	General Havelock, Spowart.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour.	
	Hornet, Pryna.	
1108	James Smith, Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co.	June 20
876	Queen of England, Oates.Ewart, Latham & Co.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough....	July 12
1044	Star of India, Morris.	August 1
870	Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.	June 15
962	Tyburnia, Cook	May 19
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co.	May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce...Ritchie, Steuart & Co. via Colombo sailed	July 24

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.Lyon Brothers.	June 25
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.........W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 18
700	Birkby, Purdy ....W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 11
1006	Charger, Smyth ....Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 10
1239	Cimber, Kepperholdt.	
1004	Elizabeth Fry, San ......W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 5
519	Early Dawn, Norrie.	
1134	Epaminondas..............	April 19
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co.	June 16
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...	
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	July 15
1268	Feroma, Hutchinson.	
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson ...	May 17
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurence & Co.	May 19
1564	Harmonides, Moran......Ewart Latham & Co.	June 19
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall.	July 18
1218	Howden, Verril...........Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	May 20
952	Indian Queen	July 29
726	Jalawar, Webster ....Coupland & Co.	July 16
1072	James Livesay, Broad ..J. P. Cornforth & Co.	May 26
1242	Labrador, Quinn ....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
1104	Malakoff, Harris	
650	Moreno, White.	
951	Mornington, Lowen.	
1075	Natalia, Macguire.........Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1081	Palinurus, Tegan.........W. Nicol & Co.	July 11
1008	Peerless, Fiovin...........	June 11
1272	Protector, Clarke.	
578	Ralston, Macfarlane ......W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 18
906	Rosalie, Williams ..... Lyon Brothers.	June 17
483	Rd. Cobden, Randall.	
986	Sillery, McAulay	May 19
856	Sea Horse, Banks ....J. P. Cornforth & Co.	June 30
1161	Talavera, Blair ....Coupland & Co.	July 18
982	Trenton, Walker.	
1320	Uncas, Bogg ....Dirom Hunter & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1030	Albatross, Pollock	
1340	Amoor, Potts ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 14
1045	Palmerston, Wilson......Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers ...	March 15
1003	Azuline, Manson ....John Clover & Co.	Feb. 17
1334	Belgravia, Pentecost	May 17
850	Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1118	Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co.	April 21
810	James Jardine, Lermont..	April 24
1083	Magnolia, Beynon.	July 29

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858	Bucephalus, Black	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes	
844	Lucy & Harriet..............	
680	Ville de Cherbourg..........	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

998	Athelete, Potter.	
1059	Charles, Pollybank.........	
929	Missouri, Calhoun	Feb. 10
712	Speedwell, Willy	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1117	Edmund Kaye ....S. Tyebjee & Co.	May 27

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.

1260	Earl of Elgin.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

869	Albert Edward, Mason...	April 30
860	Alipore ....W. Nicol & Co.	April 20
758	Jane, D. Cooper.	
642	Zemindar.	July 27

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND BOMBAY.

665	John Bright, Thatcher.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

486	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 29
333	Mogul, McTeggart.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

629	Caledonian, Mcmillan ...	June 28
917	Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 16
930	General Neil, Clarke ...	June 27
462	Ino, Macfie...............	May 1
710	Kurrachee.	
799	Lord Brougham, Herting.	
761	Sailor, Prince	July 28
640	Sarah, Love	

FROM CHINA.

1060	Iskundershah	

FROM ADEN.

	Carnatic	
	Missouri, Calhoun.........Dady Sorabjee & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1311	Crusader.	
724	Duke of Wellington	July 4
577	Delhi.	
760	Gem of the Ocean (s)......Stern Hobart & Co.	
1312	Knight Errant.	
2075	Norway. (s)	
1031	Speedy Stranack.	
1455	Simla.	
1650	Tasmania...................	
836	Victoria Bridge..........	July 19

FROM KURRACHEE.

704	Phœbe Dunbar ....Campbell, Mitchel & Co.	

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1459	Haddington, Browne.	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 26.

Naylor, Captain, C. E., Staff Corps, on leave, from Scinde Hyderabad.
Whitmore, Conductor, B. Department, to rejoin, from England.
Niven, Assistant Surgeon W., Medical Department, on duty, from Scinde.
Malcomson, Lieut. A., 95th Regt., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Erskine, Lieut. C. M., 103rd R. B. Fusiliers, to join, from Kurrachee.
Daubeny, Lieut. St. J. E., 109th Regt., to join, from Kurrachee.
Wray, Lieut. Colonel E., Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Buchanan, Lieut. T. A., 109th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Worgan, Lieut. Colonel J., Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Simpson, Ensign, 109th Foot, to join, to Kurrachee.
Watts, Ensign P. W., Royal Irish, to join, to Secunderabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.
Bombay, Tuesday, 26th August 1862.

The 15th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The weekly Committee of survey, will assemble tomorrow at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

2. At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Assistant Surgeon Davies, general duty presidency division, is directed to do duty in the European General Hospital, as a temporary measure.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th August 1862.

The steam branch of the *Ajdaha*, will be paid on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Mr. G. A. Paterson, 3rd Class Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Coromandel*.

Mr. J. Frasshall, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer, of the *Berenice*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for duty in the Factory.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

EUROPE.

DEATH—

On the morning of the 1st instant, at the residence of his mother, 1, King William's Place, Portsmouth, Mr. J. Easthope, of the Bombay Pilot Service, aged 43 years and 3 months.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "BENARES," will be closed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,,	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,,	,, 0 14 0	
,, 1 ,,	,, 1 0 0	0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "EMEU," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th Aug.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—AUGUST—SEPT. 1862.

First Quarter	......Monday	1d. 3h. 8.9m.	P.M.
Full Moon	.........Monday	8d. 0h. 48.7m.	P.M.
Last Quarter	......Tuesday	16d. 9h. 13.7m.	A.M.
New Moon	.........Wednesday	24d. 1h. 48.8m.	A.M.
First Quarter	......Tuesday	30d. 9h. 1.2m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	27		5 45	6 18	— 18	— 36	Date 25th Aug. Time—8h. 59m. 37s.
Thur.	28	St. Augustine, Bp.	5 45	6 17	— 52	1 9	
Fri.	29	St. John the Baptist [beheaded.	5 45	6 16	1 26	1 46	
Sat.	30		5 46	6 15	2 3	2 23	
Sun.	31	11th Sunday after T.	5 46	6 14	2 43	3 4	
Mon.	1	St. Giles, A.	5 46	6 13	2 28	3 54	
Tues.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 46	6 12	4 24	4 58	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 26th.—Trincomalee taken 1795.—Prince Albert born 1819.—Great Fire in Jamaica, 1843.—The *Great Eastern* completed her first voyage, 1860.
Wednesday 27th.—Louis Philippe died, 1850.
Thursday 28th.—Bombardment of Algiers, 1816.—Slavery abolished, 1833.
Friday 29th.—Sir Charles J. Napier died, 1851.
Saturday 30th.—The Forts of St. Peter and St. Paul in Southern Kamschatka taken by the English, 1854.
Sunday 31st.—Bunyan died, 1688.—Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.
Monday 1st.—Government of the East Indies transferred to the Crown, 1858.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 20	KURRACHEE	Aug 20
AGRA	Aug 21	LAHORE	Aug 16
ALLAHABAD	Aug 17	LONDON	Aug 4
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	July 9
ALEXANDRIA	Aug 9	MADRAS	Aug 21
BANGALORE	Aug 19	MALTA	Aug 8
COCHIN	Aug 16	MEERUT	Aug 19
CALCUTTA	Aug 16	OUDE	Aug 20
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Aug 16
CEYLON	Aug 1	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 20	RANGOON	July 23
FRANCE	Aug 5	SUEZ	Aug 13
HONGKONG	July 28	SINGAPORE	Aug 2

THE

Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

THE last English mail brought us a "Copy of the Instructions recently sent to the Governor General of India in Council respecting the Sale of Waste Lands, the Redemption of Land Revenue, and the extension of the Permanent Settlement." The "Instructions" were published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* received yesterday. The first section of the Resolution of 17th Oct. 1861 (paras. 8 to 37), and therefore the first portion of these "Instructions" relate to the sale of waste lands not under assessment. Sir Charles Wood observes that "the waste lands in different parts of India are found under such varying conditions, that it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to deal with all in the same manner." He refers especially to the distant and wild tracts, and fears that the anticipations, expressed in the Resolution of harmony of interests between permanent European settlers and the half-civilized tribes by whom most of the waste districts and the country adjoining them are thinly peopled, conducing to the material and moral improvement of large classes of the Queen's Indian subjects, are little likely to be realized in districts inhabited by warlike and predatory clans. "Differences and quarrels, ending in affrays and bloodshed, might arise, which would lead to the necessity of employing an armed force for their suppression." From this view of things, the Secretary of State desires that the greatest caution be exercised in allowing grants of land in outlying districts, where the arrangements for the protection of life and property are still imperfectly organized. There can be no question of the wisdom of this caution. And if British settlers were attracted to these districts, in consequence of the climate being best adapted to European constitutions, it would be the next thing to murder to allow them to settle there in ignorance of the dangers to which they would be exposed, and the next thing to fraud to allow them to purchase lands on which they would not settle except in this ignorance.

Sir Charles Wood regards as quite untenable the proposal to divide all the unassessed and unclaimed lands into two classes, those which are encumbered with jungle and those which are not, and to sell the lands of each class at a uniform price per acre, without any regard to the situation or to their presumed fertility. "A tract enjoying every advantage of soil, climate, and situation, placed perhaps close to a navigable river, or in the immediate vicinity of a projected railway station, is to be dealt with as if of no more value than a tract of sandy desert, far removed from all means of irrigation, and even from communication with other districts." Certainly it is not unreasonable in the Secretary of State to exclaim:—"It cannot surely be contended that lands differing so entirely in their intrinsic value ought to be sold at the same price." Consequently, Her Majesty's Government cannot approve of fixing a uniform price for all unassessed and unclaimed land, and the Governor-General in Council is requested immediately to take measures for withdrawing the offer made in para. 29 of the Resolution.

The Secretary of State disapproves of the mode of sale proposed in the Resolution. He thinks that the lands applied for should in all cases be put up to auction at a minimum or upset price, and sold to the highest bidder. Consequently, he does not approve of immediate possession being given to applicants of unsurveyed land on their payment of the Collector's estimate of the cost of survey. He points out the course to be pursued in such cases—first, to survey the land applied for, the applicant depositing the estimated cost of the survey; then to mark out the boundaries of the plot, and to issue an advertisement, describing the land to be sold by auction, stating the upset price, and specifying the place and date of sale. In the event of no competition, the land to be assigned to the applicant at the upset price. This is the mode which we have always regarded as the fairest. Hole and corner sales in such cases are not fair to the public.

In allusion to paras. 17 to 19 of the Resolution, providing that if, when the formal allotment of the land shall have been made to an applicant, any persons shall establish a right of property in the land so allotted, the possession of the party to whom the land has been granted *bona fide* shall not be disturbed, Sir Charles Wood very properly observes:—"It appears to me impossible that, in any country possessing regular tribunals, a Resolution of the Executive Government would be held to override the existing law." If the right of property is established, the Courts would have no alternative but to decree possession notwithstanding the Government Resolution. This part of the Resolution is certainly very objectionable. There are other minor points of the first section of the Resolution to which objection is taken by the Secretary of State. Those which we have noticed above are the principal points. We see nothing unreasonable in these objections: indeed, they seem to us to be very reasonable and to be called for. We shall not at present notice the objections to the second and most important portion of the Resolution—the redemption of the land revenue. They are such as we have ourselves often made to this part of the Resolution.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, *4th August* 1862.

THE principal event that has stirred the public mind, since my last communication, is the accouchement of the Princess Clotilde, who has been safely delivered of a son and heir; this young Prince is the next heir to the Imperial throne, in the event of any casualty happening to the Prince Imperial. The usual ceremonies were gone through at the registration of the birth of this Imperial scion, at which, I am informed, the Empress and her son, the Prince Imperial took part. The Imperial mother had a very good time, and both herself and infant have been doing well ever since the interesting occurrence; notwithstanding that the Princess was assisted only by a midwife, she having peremptorily refused the aid of some of the most skilful accoucheurs in France, who were in attendance. The baptism of the young Prince is already talked about, and although it is not to come off until October, preparations are being made for its celebration with all the pomp attendant on such august ceremonies. The Empress and her mother the Countess Montjo, who is expected shortly to arrive, together with the King of Italy, Victor Emanuel, are to act as sponsors at the ceremony.

The Mexican affairs still occupy a great deal of public attention, and notwithstanding all that has been done in the way of official and semi-official explanations, it still remains evident, that things are not in the most satisfactory state in that part of the world. It is now stated, and doubtless with truth, that the expeditionary force was placed at a great disadvantage consequent upon its being so deficient of cavalry, one squadron being put down as the numerical strength of the French in that arm of the service; while the enemy were numerically strong, though the quality of their troops was not at all commensurate with their strength. The Government have therefore determined upon sending out eight or ten squadrons with all practicable despatch. Some of the latest accounts from the seat of war state that the troops are suffering considerably from excessive heat, the thermometer registering 55° centigrade. The Mexicans recently succeeded in capturing a portion of the French convoy, and since then they were very near taking some twenty or thirty waggons, but fortunately for the expeditionary force they were sufficiently near their own lines, for the enemy with any degree of safety to molest them. In fact, from one cause and another, the position of the French becomes more and more difficult every day; and will in all probability continue to do so, until the reinforcements arrive. All kinds of provisions have become dreadfully scarce, and the ordinary loaf of bread, served out to the men cannot be purchased for less than 5 francs 75 centimes. The rations of the men are procured for them with great exertions, but the poor unfortunate inhabitants are literally starving. The French force is said to be hemmed in on all sides, which renders the position extremely critical. The road to Vera Cruz is infested by bands of marauders, who intercept all communications. General Marquez's guerrellas commit fearful outrages, plundering the peaceful inhabitants and then burning their dwellings, Accounts have reached Paris, detailing the system pursued by Almonte, in his attempt to corrupt some of the Mexican Generals, with French gold; the failure was most signal and has called forth expressions of the most indignant repudiation from some of those officers. Generals O'Haran and Negrete, have published letters which they have sent to their tempters. It appears that an offer was made to the former General, by a certain M. Antoine Taboceda, who was on highly friendly terms with him. He wrote to him advising him to change his name and leave the country, and thus endeavour to conceal his shame. Great and unceasing activity continues to prevail at Cherbourg and Toulon; transports are being fitted out for the conveyance of troops and stores, and things have assumed a most warlike appearance at these ports. I have reason to believe that General Forey has embarked for the scene of action ere this; and it is now said that the whole of the reinforcements will have reached their destination by the end of October, or the beginning of November at the latest. November is known to be the best time in the year for the movement of troops, so that it is calculated that towards the end of that month they will be in a position to take the field and commence active operations.

There has lately been another name mentioned as being likely to become a candidate for a throne in Mexico. It is that of Prince Louis of Baden, who is said to have entered the French service in Mexico.

The aspect of affairs in Rome and Italy look threatening, and the solution of impending difficulties are supposed to occupy the most anxious and careful consideration of his Imperial Majesty. Dark clouds have again appeared on the political horizon of these States. I am informed that M. Lavalette and General Montebello have had instructions sent out to them at Rome, to watch with redoubled vigilance the movements of the Garibaldians. This arose no doubt in consequence of the *canard*, in which it was stated that Garibaldi meditated a descent on the Roman coast. It is now generally believed that there was no grounds whatever for that rumour, but yet the event is spoken of as one that might be attempted any day, and therefore it is considered advisable to be on the *qui vive.* Garibaldi's volunteers are daily acquiring more strength. They have substituted a suit of grey as a uniform instead of the celebrated red shirt. Nothing is known for certain as to their movements, and hence to a great extent, the necessity for the precautionary measures recommended to the French representatives in Rome. M. Rattazzi continues to assure the French Government that he does not anticipate any of these rumoured risings of the Garibaldians; and adds that he is quite able to suppress any such movement should it be attempted. The presence of Francis II. at Rome continues to aggravate the state of affairs and endeavours are continuing to be made to induce him to take up his abode somewhere else. I likewise hear that orders have been transmitted to the French naval authorities to send war steamers to cruise about between Civita Vecchia, and Terracina.

The "Conferences Litteraies" which have been held for some months past, and at which bi-weekly meetings were held, have been suppressed by authority of the Minister of Order; these lectures were of the most unassuming description and were confined wholly to light literature and poetry, and from which politics were most carefully excluded. So far as can be ascertained, it is conjectured, that some of the lecturers on poetry expressed themselves in terms somewhat too liberally for the powers that be: hence the necessity for their interference.

The trials of the conspirators of the secret society, have at length terminated and have resulted in the acquittal of sixteen out of the fifty-four persons accused. M. Greppo was one of those acquitted, while M. M. Carrè and Gasterel were convicted under circumstances of aggravation, they having been proved to be the founders of the society. Judgment has been given against the whole of the condemned, and the two leaders abovenamed have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, with a fine of 400f. and five years intradiction of civil rights. M. Bachelat, by default, was sentenced to the same punishment. The others were condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from two years, one year, six, and three months each.

M. Ingres, the great painter and newly created senator, has just received the commands of the Emperor, to paint a portrait of Julius Cæsar. When the picture is finished, it is to be placed in the hands of an eminent engraver for the purpose of being placed as a frontispiece to the new Historical work of His Imperial Majesty, of which there is at the present time so much talk.

A man was, a few days ago, brought before the Police at Bordeaux, charged with having created a disturbance in the public streets. According to the law in France, to constitute this charge, it is necessary to prove that the person so accused should make the disturbance at night, or that it should be accompanied with language of an insulting description. The alledged infraction of the law in this instance, did not take place at night, and the language it is thought was not of such an insulting nature as to warrant the authorities in interfering in the matter. The facts of the case are very simple, in a moment of hilarity the unfortunate Frenchman was heard to shout "Vive l'Empereur! Vive Garibaldi!!" It was therefore adjudged that the offender had committed a very serious crime by joining the sacred name of the Emperor with that of Garibaldi. He was in consequence sentenced to pay a fine of eleven francs, to undergo an incarceration for twenty-four hours, and to pay the costs of the suit.

Intervention with America is still talked about, although the mission of M. Thouvenal to London is known to have failed in enlisting the sympathies of the English Ministers in the cause.

M. Mires has made an appeal again to the Court of Douai, calling upon that tribunal to interpret its decree of acquittal pronounced in his favor in April last. I am told that the appeal is unprecedented in its nature.

There has been a good deal of commotion of late in consequence of its having been determined upon to increase the fares of public conveyances in Paris. At one period it was the custom for one franc to be charged for the "ride" as it was termed, but that charge was superseded by that of a franc and a half, which was never at best more than a merely nominal change, and it was generally supposed that you would pay one franc forty centime at the lowest, for even a short distance: this fare has now been raised to one franc sixty centimes, and the old fare of a franc and a quarter raised to a franc and a half. The parties that have this monopoly in their hands are now to start new carriages. Fortunately the omnibus regulations have not been interfered with, these conveyances are very comfortable and the drivers and conductors of them, are generally very civil and obliging, which is in itself no small matter of convenience to passengers; then they are very cheap as you can ride from one end of Paris to the other in them for thirty centimes.

I believe that it is now settled that General Concha is to come to Paris as the Representative of Spain at the Court of the Tuileries. This is looked upon as a favorable sign, and it is fully expected that it will lead to a better understanding between the two powers.

M. Thiers has at length completed his celebrated historical work of the "Consulate and the Empire;" and is, it is said, in treaty with his publishers for the production of a new work to be called "A History of the Restoration."

A murder of a rather singular description occurred recently in the neighbourhood of Metz, which has caused a good deal of excitement amongst the lower ranks of the army. A detachment consisting of a serjeant, corporal, and some privates belonging to the 8th regiment of the line, were a short time ago sent to do duty at a rural fête at Longueville. The party stopped rather late at the fete, and had been paying their devoirs to Bacchus pretty freely, so much so that as they were returning to their quarters at about 11 o'clock at night, the serjeant thought fit to put the men through a course of drill, which was not very agreeable to men in their peculiar state: the corporal ventured to remonstrate with the sergeant on the impropriety of his conduct, upon which the serjeant immediately raised his piece and shot the corporal dead on the spot.

The harvest prospects have greatly improved since the date of my last communication, the accounts from the agricultural districts are more cheering, and hopes are now beginning to be entertained that the crops will yield better than was at that time anticipated.

In my last communication, I think, I mentioned that the journal, the *Orleannais*, had been suppressed through the immediate instrumentality of M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, but who for a short time officiated as Minister of the Interior, during the time that M. Persigny was away on leave. The *Orleannais* was suppressed in consequence of its having commented on the distress that was said to exist in a branch of industry in the department of the Loiret. Another paper the *Progress de Lyons* has been served with a second *avertisement*, and the *Echo de Lille* has been confiscated, in consequence of some remarks that was made in its columns, relative to the exposure of the evident marks of Police agency which had existed in the late trials for conspiracy in the secret society case. It will thus be seen that the Government are determined to keep the Press continually gagged. M. Rouland, doubtless imagined that it was a good opportunity to show to his superiors that he was a vigilant officer and desirous to please them in a matter in which they would be likely to acquiesce.

The prosecution against Canler's memoirs, is not to be carried on any further, but the author is not to be allowed to sell any more copies in France. The work has been very successful and three editions have been struck off, so that the publisher has done tolerably well. I hear that the work is to be republished in Brussels, where a large circulation is expected to await it. Some portions of the memoirs which were to have appeared in the work, but were kept out through the censorship, will now, I am told, be published in the new edition in Belgium.

We are told here on the authority of the *Pays*, that at the European Conference held at Constantinople, on the Servian question, Sir Henry Bulwer is stated to have said something very severe in regard to Russia having promoted disturbances in Bulgaria. The Russian representative, M. de Labanoff, protested against the accusation. In respect to this Servian question, I am now told that it is understood that a similar line of policy is to be pursued by both France and Russia.

The Emperor is expected to stay for a short time at St. Cloud, before he proceeds to the camp at Chalons, it is said that he will not leave until after his fête day, the 15th inst., he will then according to existing arrangements go to Chalons, where he will remain until the 21st, the day fixed for the grand review, after which he will proceed to Biarritz to join the Empress.

Another piece of official tyranny has recently come to my notice. M. Verhaeghe, who had bee for upwards of thirty years Mayor of Mexville i the department of the Nord, had received an official hint that he was to exert his influence agains a certain M. Plichon, a candidate for the represe tation of that place, an ultramontenist, and at t same time he was to favour the pretensions some other nameless protege of the Governme The Mayor refused to obey the semi-order he h received, and alleged that he had been on terms of th most intimate friendship with Plichon for many years, and that the same party had not very long since been the nominee of the Government, when he, M. Verhaeghe, had been requested to use every influence he possessed in his *favor*. He was willing so far to sacrifice his own views as to remain neutral, but declared, most emphatically, that he would not act in opposition to his old friend. This was too much, the Mayor was called upon to resign, and as he did not feel disposed to do so, he was accordingly dismissed from his post. This is only one of many similar cases that has recently come to my knowledge where conscientious and hones men have been thus victimised by the powers despotism.

Some time ago the Abbe Brou caused an a tion to be brought against a Mayor for refusing marry him to a woman who he brought before functionary for that purpose. The celebrate Jules Favre, was the Advocate for the Abbe, as such pleaded his cause before the Civil Tri at Periguex with such effect, that the t was divided on the subject; the consequence

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which was, that the cause was ordered to be argued again before the same tribunal, but to which another Judge was to be added. The second argument came on in due course, but M. Jules Favre did not appear again for the Abbe. The Public Minister made a most violent attack on the priest who had requested the Mayor to marry him, amongst other hard things hurled at him, he stigmatised his conduct as infamous, in proof of which he, the Abbe, had been heard to say that he would gain his suit if a certain judge was appointed as an additional member of the Court, and *pro contra* if another judge, whom he named, was appointed he would lose his cause. The Procureur then made a most powerful appeal to the Court, he invoked them to protect "the Holy Catholic religion, the religion of 200,000,000, of men and which was the religion of 30,000,000 Frenchmen. the religion of Him who eighteen centuries ago had planted upon Golgotha and watered with His precious blood the first tree liberty that was ever reared in this world." They have not yet arrived at any decision in the case, and it is fully expected that the matter will have to be carried further, at least such is the opinion of M. Jules Favre, and that is said to be the reason assigned by him for his non-attendance on the last occasion.

Among the latest bits of intelligence, I hear that Servia, being desirous of coming to an immediate arrangement, has ceased to demand that the fortress of Belgrade should be demolished, as formerly insisted upon, but is content in this respect to the maintenance of the *status quo*. Let this be as it may, news arrived in Paris to-day that the Turks were busily occupied in raising redoubts round the fortress, and the same communication states the fact that 2,000 troops had arrived at Belgrade *via* the Danube.

The weakness of the Government has again recently manifested itself. It will be recollected that there was a good deal of idle talk about the Orleans Princes and their connection with the American war. Since then a letter, so far as I can learn, addressed by the Duke de Amaule to the Prince de Joinville, was considered to be worthy of publication, as giving a true account of the operations and movements of the Federal army during the stay of the Princes in America. There was nothing in any way political in the letter, it being confined exclusively to the doings of the troops during that period. The document was accordingly placed in the hands of a lithographic printer with the object of circulating a few copies of it. The printer transferred the letter in the ordinary way to the stone and forthwith proceeded to lodge the usual number of copies with the authorities, and then went to work and struck off the required impressions, but before he could effect this object, an agent of Police entered his office and proceeded at once to seize the whole of the copies that were in possession of the astonished "litho." This done, he informed the poor man that he had committed an infraction of the law ; no, not precisely of the law, but what amounted to almost the same thing ; an infraction of the ministeral circular which forbade "the publication of any paper or document emanating from any member of the Orleans family" As might be expected, the printer pleaded ignorance of the existence of such a circular, and assured the agent that he had never entertained any intention whatever of infringing the law, or the official notification. One hundred copies of the obnoxious document were found on the premises which were taken possession of by the Police. who likewise put their seal upon the stone to prevent any more impressions from being surreptitiously worked off. The agent then paid a visit to the domicile of a gentleman who transacts the business of the Orleans family in Paris, the gentleman was out, and in his absence a search was made, when a few copies of the letter were found. Altogether about two hundred copies were traced as having been struck off ; all of which is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Police, with the exception of some ninety odd impressions, which had been sent to England. It is not expected that the printer will be prosecuted, as it is now reasonably supposed that the majesty of the law has been sufficiently vindicated.

The Government organs continue to observe a systematic reserve about Italian affairs.

General Count Hector de Sonnaz with his suite passed through Paris on his way from Turin to St. Petersburg. He put up for the night at the Hotel de Bristol ; a good deal of interest was excited by the event, in consequence of his being the first Ambassador from the King of Italy to the Emperor of all the Russias.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PUBLIC WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. K. KENNEDY, Acting Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, has submitted to Government a report on the principal works of North Canara, of which the following are extracts :—

I will briefly notice the principal public works I inspected in my tour. It is not requisite I should notice such minor scattered works as small detached police huts and buildings, and besides these there are no public works in Canara other than lines of roads.

PORT OF COOMPTA.

The port, if it can be so termed, of Coompta is an open roadstead, opposite the mouth of a small and insignificant creek, situated at the head of a trifling indentation of the coast line or bay, the northern horn of which secures comparatively smooth water above the mouth of the creek. Pattimars and vessels lie off the mouth of the creek in fair weather, but if it comes on to blow are compelled to put to sea, and to run for the adjoining harbour of Tuddry. There were about 50 large country crafts waiting for cargo on the occasion of my visit. At the angle formed by the junction of the creek and the coast line, and on the right bank of the former, stands a conical hill, about 100 or 120 feet in height, which is surmounted by a light-house of 70 or 80 feet elevation. The lanthorn is composed of common oil-burner and elliptical copper reflectors, and is very inferior. Several of the glasses are broken ; and if Coompta is to continue a port of importance, a better light should be provided.

At the bar at the mouth of the creek there is not more than 6 inches at low water, and consequently it is only at certain states of the tide that goods can be landed or shipped, and a more miserable port, in respect to natural advantages, it would be difficult to conceive. After passing the bar, the creek deepens a little and flows in a shallow, thin stream, between muddy banks, up to the town of Compta, which is situated about 1½ mile from the sea line.

Coompta, like most Concan exporting towns, is a crowded, close, stuffy, dirty place, and is surrounded by salt-pans, rice swamps, flooded land, and muddy khurries to an extent that renders the fact that it is not particularly unhealthy remarkable.

Its public buildings, in addition to the custom-house, are a number of salt kotars (godowns), police chowky (the old travellers' bungalow), new travellers' bungalow, post office, deputy tahsildar's kutcherry, and salt kutcherry. I examined all these, and need say no more than that they appear to answer their purpose. With the exception of the new travellers' bungalow and the police chowky, they are wretched affairs, and though apparently kept in order to resist weather, they seldom seem to get any petty repair or renovation with a view to preserve cleanliness or decency of appearance either inside or out.

COOMPTA AND DHARWAR ROAD, VIA SIRCY.

The total length of the line is 78 miles, viz. Coompta to Sircy 38 miles, Sircy to the Dharwar frontier 40 miles. It is at present the chief communication of the district.

General remarks.—The traffic on this line amounts in the busy part of the season, to about 300 cotton carts a day. When I passed along at a slack time, about 100 to 150 were using it. Formerly it was unmetalled, but for the last two years a sanction, averaging about 350 rupees per mile, having been given for its maintenance, attempts have been made to provide it with a metal surface. I say attempts because it is evident that for want of time and means the road has not yet received a sufficient dose of broken stones of good quality to enable it to withstand the strain upon it ; but the continuance for a few more years of the measures that have been in progress for the last two will do all that is necessary to make it an excellent road, and as it is, the difference on passing the frontier and getting into the Dharwar line is very apparent.

The arrangements for the care of the line are good. There is a European overseer (temporary establishment), with his head-quarters at Devee Manee, in charge of all the line, except about 24 miles near the frontier, which are under a native sub-overseer. "Mile coolies" have charge of each mile, and "road maistries" of ranges of about 12 miles. There are metal depots along the whole length, though they are not so well supplied on the western parts as I could wish to have seen, owing to the chronic difficulty which exists in this district in reference to labour.

If the course of events in reference to Beitkool should not lead to the abandonment, wholly or partially, of the port of Coompta, the measures which have lately obtained will soon do all that is required for the Devee Manee line. It is probable, however, that it may be thought advisable to relax efforts in this direction, though it would not be wise to do so till the prospects of Beitkool develop themselves a little. The difficulty of transplanting native houses of agency is well known, and has been tested by experience elsewhere, and it is possible that Beitkool may after all only secure a portion of the Coompta trade.

The main feeders of the Coompta line are from Summusgee, on the Dharwar frontier, to near Ecumbee, communicating with the Dharwar lines, to Kode, Hungul, &c. The character of this line is the same as that of the main road ; that is to say, it has received metal, and is in very fair order ; its length is about 7 miles.

SIRCY TO GAIRSOPAH FALLS.

This forms the southern portion of what Colonel Walker terms the main district line of North Canara, the continuation to Yellapoor and from thence to Hullial northwards constituting the remainder. This district line is most useful as linking together the different commercial east and west lines, and as affording access from Sircy (the head-quarters of the district) to Sidapoor and Bilgee on the south, and Yellapoor and Hullial to the north.

The portion from Sircy to the falls now under notice is 34 miles in length (Tinglee 12, Sidapoor 12, falls 10), and passes through a broken, confined country as far as Sidapoor, where the ground becomes more open. The line is good, though winding, as far as Tinglee It is, however, very narrow, being seldom more than 12 or 14 feet in breadth ; the surface is good. Much heavy jungle is passed through. There is one small masonry bridge, of about 20 feet span, between Sircy and Tinglee, which is, however, badly cracked, and one timber bridge, on stone pier of 3 spans, of about 25 feet, and similar to those on the Arbyle line ; it is in good order. From Tinglee to Sidapoor the line is in very bad order, and has not been well selected.

Sidapoor to Falls.—The first 7 miles are over a very easy, moderately open country, and the road and line are good, the only defects being one or two rocky nullahs ; the last 3 miles are over a considerable range of hills, which forms the northern boundary of the valley of the Gairsopah river. This range is passed by a ghaut ascent and descent, on a good gradient, through heavy jungle.

There is no serious impediment to cart traffic any where between Sircy and the falls, and all the large streams are bridged.

GAIRSOPAH GHAUT LINE.

This line commences at Talgoopah, within the Mysore frontier, and, passing along the southern slope of the range of hills forming the northern boundary of the valley of the Gairsopah river, terminates at the town of Gairsopah, at the head of the navigation of the Gairsopah river, 18 miles east of Honore. The whole distance is 27 miles (8 miles Talgoopah to the falls, 10 miles falls to Mullagmunee head of ghaut, 6 miles ghaut 3 miles foot of ghaut to Gairsopah) and it is throughout open to cart traffic, though very little used by vehicles ; its width varies from 10 to 12 feet, in some few places to 18 or 20 ; it has no made surface, and no side drains, and the cross drainage is now, for the most part, provided for by rough temporary timber bridges and stone dips. Masonry bridges and drains are, however, in progress ; and owing to the naturally favourable nature of the soil, the surface is sufficiently good for light traffic without the protection of metal or moorum. It is throughout an excellent bullock road, and though winding in parts, is on a good line, especially in respect to gradients, which no where exceed about 1 in 18. The whole road is in heavy jungle, and passes, especially at the head on the ghaut, through some magnificent forests to the southern arm of the road. Parallel to it, and at no great distance from it, lies the stupendous chasm of the Gairsopah river below the falls, and glimpses of this rift are obtained from time to time in traversing the line.

I do not approve of the design for the large bridges. I think some of the dimensions, especially those of the retaining-walls, too slight, more particularly for such weak work as laterite in shell-lime, while in appearance the bridges are ugly and bald. The drains are good, but the bridges (only exaggerated drains) are without a proportional increase of dimensions. I fear some of them will crack, as similar bridges have done on the Sircy and Gairsopah road.

The budget sanction is 25,994 rupees, the allotment for this year being 10,000 rupees for the cross drainage west of the falls. The number of bridges and drains required is 65, varying in waterway from 3 to 60 feet. Of this number only 5 drains had been completed at the occasion of my visit, the largest of which had a waterway of 7½ feet, and an expenditure of only 1,300 rupees had been incurred up to the last known date.

I inspected the sites of all the bridges and drains yet to be commenced, and compared most of them with the plans intended for them, and the conclusion that I arrived at was, that the plans are, many of them, quite unsuited to the positions they are intended for, and that the waterways have been badly apportioned.

HULLIAL TO SOOPA (UNSHI GHAUT LINE).

This road branches off from Kesrowlee on the road from Yellapoor to Hullial at a point about 2 miles south of the latter place. It is little more than a cleared track through heavy jungle, with the descent into the nullahs roughly sloped, and here and there a few very rude timber bridges. For the first 4 or five miles from Kesrowlee it is about 24 feet in width, and from thence the track is hardly more than defined to a breadth of about 12 feet ; it is, in fact, a mere trace.

At Kesrowlee a considerable bridge is on the point of completion, situated so as to be of service to both the road from Hullial to Yellapoor and from the former place to Soopa. This bridge has 3 spans of 30 feet each, on pier 17 feet high ; the form of the arches are elliptical, with a rise of 10 feet. The nullah over which it is placed is deep and with well-defined banks, and consequently very little of embanked approaches is necessary. The width of the bridge is 20 feet from out to out. It is of brick throughout, with the exception of the up-stream cut-waters, which are of dressed stone.

The Kurkey bridge, of one semi-elliptical arch of 30 feet span and 10 feet rise, is situated about 4 miles westward of Keswulli on the Soopa road. It has been completed at a cost of about 4,000 rupees, and is a very creditable piece of work, though dear.

At the Berchi nullah (8 miles beyond Kurkey) a bridge, almost precisely similar to that at Kesrowli, has been commenced, also without estimate. The foundations of one abutment and one pier are in ; those of the remaining abutment and pier will be got ready before the season closes, so that there will be no difficulty in resuming the work early next year.

I inspected all the public buildings on my route, but it would swell this letter to inconvenient extent to notice them in detail. They are, for the most part, of rude and temporary construction, and composed of material (wood, bamboo, and grass) to be found in abundance at the sites.

The Sircy buildings are, however, an exception to this rule, and are, generally speaking, good of their kind, well built, and substantial. They consist of *Talooka Kutcherry*, a quadrangular building, with an open court-yard in the centre, substantially built, and with a tiled roof. It is convenient in arrangement, but is said by the Tehsildar to be hot and dark.

The most remarkable circumstance in respect to the sanitary state of the station is the alleged fact that fever to any noticeable extent has only prevailed for the last few years. It is, however, not only at Sircy that malaria is to be found in Canara ; all over the district it is to be met with to a greater or lesser extent, not, perhaps, excepting the sea-board ; and this unfortunate fact, and the consequent bad repute in which Canara is held among the people of the neighbouring collectorates, cannot fail to exercise a very prejudicial effect on the progress of public works.

I will terminate this report with a few remarks on the subject of labour. Canara contains vast tracts of nearly uninhabited jungle, and has consequently a small population for its aggregate area. All along the coast, where the rice cultivation is considerable, there are small areas thickly populated, but the people have their own occupation as agriculturists and fishermen, and do not care for permanent employment of a laborious nature on public works. At certain seasons, when they are not otherwise engaged, they will take service, but they will not, for any ordinary inducement, work far from their homes, and they especially object to going to or above the ghauts, where the food is scarce and dear,—where there are few villages, bad water, and where, to them, a cold climate has to be encountered.

The difficulty in respect to labour has always been of a chronic character, and the Engineer officers have been obliged to look to other districts for a sufficient force of men to enable them to undertake anything but the most ordinary operations.

Cundapoor and South Canara have hitherto been among the main sources of supply, but have not proved of late years so prolific as was formerly the case. This is attributable to the demand on the working population by the plantations in Coimbatoor and the Wynaad, and also by the sooparee cultivation in Mysore and elsewhere.

Sawunt Waree has also afforded a few men to Canara ; but there is a great prejudice among the men of that state to the district on account of its repute for fever.

Of skilled labour there is very little in Canara : carpenters can be had in small number, but of workmen in hard stone there are none. All masonry has heretofore been built of laterite, and the magnificent granite every where to hand has been permitted to lie idle for want of persons competent to use it. The laterite masons come chiefly from Goa, returning to their homes at the end of each hot weather, and appearing again in gangs after the rains. They will not, however, abandon their comparatively easy occupation of cutting stone, little harder than brick, with a hatchet, to learn the use of the sootki and chisel.

There are, as far as I could learn, very few hard-stone workers to be got from the south of Canara, and the Deccan and the Southern Maratha country must be looked to for supplying this class.

Though so much ghaut work has been done in Canara, owing to the geological features of the country (its easy slope, and soft soils) very little rock has been dealt with, and the art of blasting seems to be, comparatively speaking, unknown. When stone does occur it is usually cleared away by splitting it by means of fire—a slow and tedious process, which, however, necessitates no skill, and very little preparation. There are therefore in Canara no miners,—the aid of this class of men not ever being required in quarrying building stone, for laterite, which can be got out with cutting tools, is the only natural building-materials made use of.

It is not easy to conceive a district where an engineer would find it so difficult to make use of the abundant raw material at hand, and this fact, no doubt, accounts for the style of engineering which cannot fail to strike a visitor to the different works. No obstacles of importance are encountered if they can, by any possibility, be avoided, even at the expense of expedients, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be considered objectionable. A ghaut line will have a sharp, zigzag return, rather than encounter a heavy piece of rock work, and a road will hug the hill side, at the expense of gradient and distance, in preference to passing at a lower level, where heavier drainage would be met with.

In providing for the vigorous prosecution of public works next year, a serious question arises of skilled and unskilled labour. There is in the adjoining districts, say in the whole southern circle, but a limited supply, of which Canara itself possesses but a very small proportion. It is likely that the demand for labour every where will be in excess of the supply, and it may happen that if the Kyga ghaut is to be pushed rapidly forward, the Parpoolee, for instance, will suffer, and if many masons are drawn to Beitkool, there will not be enough left to carry on with vigour bridge works in Dharwar and Sattara.

Each Executive Engineer will of course endeavour to keep his own men, and get as many others as he can ; and unless a common understanding is arrived at, a ruinous system of competition will arise. A large force cannot be had in Canara without a considerable increase of the traditional rates that have hitherto prevailed there, and the difficulty will be to adjust those rates so that there may be no injurious drain on other districts. This I shall endeavour to do in communication with the different Executive Officers, but it is a difficult subject, and one which will require nice arrangement.

I cannot close these remarks on the subject of labour without adverting to one point, which, could it be satisfactorily arranged, would help us a great deal : I allude to the koomree cultivation. This is not only objectionable in itself, as destroying vast quantities of good timber to make way for a little comparatively worthless grain, but it also enables a considerable number of men to obtain sustenance with very little personal exertion, instead of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow on public works. If the koomree cultivation were stopped, there would be many more men available as coolies for employment on useful undertakings, much valuable timber would be saved, and the people themselves would benefit by the suppression of a system which cannot fail to exercise a demoralising effect.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT ON THE ABOVE.

The Governor in Council has perused Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy's Report with much interest. If argument were now needed to prove the importance of making a good road from Dharwar to Sedashewghur, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy's description of Coompta and the road leading to it would supply an excellent one. It appears that the Dharwar produce has now to be carried along a road with gradients as steep as 1 in 14 ; the whole distance from Sircy to the Unskey ferry (34 miles) being over more or less hilly country ; that within 3½ miles of Coompta there is a ferry, across which carts are not conveyed, a fresh set of carts plying on the other side, and that the port is little better than an open roadstead ; yet at this place the greater portion of the Dharwar cotton is exported to the extent, during the busy season, of 300 cart loads a day.

A bridge across the Baidli vullah, at Mynekully, should be built without delay : the fresh design called for by Colonel Kennedy should be expedited.

The system of road-making is accurately described : and however well-adapted to the peculiar circumstances of North Canara. is bad, perpetuating evils which impede traffic, and involve the necessity of constant renewals.

The main district line above the ghauts should be completed as soon as labour can be spared ; but the lines leading to the port of Sedashewghur are of primary importance.

Paragraph 5 of the Report should be transferred to the Marine Department, and paragraphs 59 and 60 should be considered in the General Department, and paragraph 71 in the Revenue Department.

The Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, should be requested to keep in repair all existing Roads and other Public Works in North Canara till better ones are provided.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy should be informed that Government consider his Report to be clear and useful, especially some of the general remarks on labour, materials, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy's report should be printed, without delay, with the Government Resolution, and copies furnished to the Secretary of State in continuation ; to Government of India, and to the Commissioner in Mysore ; also to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ; to the Cotton Supply Association, and to their Agents here, and be placed at the disposal of the Press.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

GALLE, 26*th*, 11-49.

H. I. M. steamer *Japan*, from Saigon anchored.

LOCAL.

THE BANDORA FESTIVAL.—We are requested to announce that the annual Bandora Feast will take place on Sunday the 14th proximo.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain G. P. Wright, to Aden and Suez, this day at 5 P.M. :—

For Suez.—Captain C. F. Boulton, and Lieutenant Clarkson, I. N.

For Marseilles,—Mr. R. J. Ashton ; Lieut. F. C. Trevor, Royal Horse Artillery ; Mr. E. H. Percival, C. S. ; and Mr. Thomas Buctmall.

For Southampton.—Mr. W. L. Hudson ; Mr. H. J. Chalk, I. N. ; Mrs. A. A. Watson and infant ; Mrs. Sangster, two children and a native servant ; Mr. and Mrs. Darley, two children and a European servant ; Mrs. A. J. Hunter, two children and a European female servant ; Mr. M. B. Williams, I. N. ; and Mr. J. Algar, P. and O. Co.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents :—

- LIST OF PASSENGERS.
- LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
- HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
- GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
- BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
- BOMBAY :—LOCAL.
  - Miscellaneous News.
  - The High Court of Judicature.
  - Dreadful shipwreck on the Coast.
  - Criminal Charges against Paymaster Smales.
  - Hugh Thomas Leyland *vs.* Frederick F. Gibbs, Master of the ship *Victoria*.
- OFFICIAL PAPERS.
  - Measures for Facilitating the Export of Cotton.
- TOPICS OF THE TIME.
  - Indian Finance and Revenue Accounts.
  - High Court of Judicature, Bombay.
  - Financial Administration.
  - Interpretation of the law by the Executive.
  - Sir W. Mansfield's Advocacy of Civilian Judges.
  - Constitution of the High Court.
  - Bill to promote the construction of feeders to Railways, &c.
  - Questions of Revenue excluded from our law Courts.
  - The resolution of 17th October 1861.
  - Inauguration of High Court.
  - The temporal power of the Papacy.
  - The Civil Service.
  - Kattywar.
  - The late Supreme Court.
- ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.
- INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
  - Bengal.
  - North-West Provinces.
  - Lahore.
  - Peshawur.
  - Central India.
  - Rangoon.
  - Bangalore.
  - Madras.
  - Central Asia.
  - Cochin.
- THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
  - Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
- COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
  - Report on the Bombay Market.
  - Bombay Price Current.
- SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
  - Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
  - Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
- BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this Office, is now available.

THERE is considerable excitement in the bazaar, in consequence of a rumour that the Government having, through the Bank of Bengal, bought up all the 5½ per cents that they could procure in Calcutta, are now in the market buying all the 4 per cents. Twelve lacs are reported to have been bought yesterday, and all paid for in currency notes, to prevent the buyer being known. To this rumour is added another, that both the Bank of Bengal and that of Bombay have remitted a large amount of money to London, with the same effect, namely, to buy government securities in that market for account of the government itself. Now this may be a mistake. The whole of these transactions may be for account of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay only, a mere investment of their spare funds, not a speculation. At such prices as are now ruling, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal would certainly never sanction speculative purchases, supposing it possible that it was proposed by their manager. From what we have heard of the Bank of Bombay's mode of doing business, we cannot say that it is impossible, but it is hardly probable.

This however is only our own opinion ; the Natives and not a few Europeans knowing that the government are partners in the presidency banks cannot, and will not believe that such transactions as we have referred to are made for the account of the latter only. They believe that the proceeds of the income and other taxes levied during the last three years, as also the bullion obtained in exchange for the currency notes will be used in paying off the loans, now outstanding, and that all the purchases now making by the Banks of Bengal and Bombay have been made with that object. We can hardly be surprised that, while the Government remain as shareholders in the banks, such opinions, and many others probably more dangerous in their effects, should take strong hold of the public mind. It is difficult to believe in the possibility of any such plan being adopted, considering the means at the disposal of the government for so doing. The Government balances and the proceeds of the currency notes, locked up in 5½, 5 and 4 per cents at present prices would be but a poor provision for such consequences as a war, a mutiny or a run for bullion in payment of the notes—all matters within the limits of possibility and even probability. It would be very difficult, under such circumstances, to convert the securities now held by the Bank into bullion at almost any price. We know that, while the mutiny was at its height the four per cents were offered at 45 per cent. discount without finding buyers. However, our more immediate object in thus noticing the rumours of the day, is to point out to the government the difficulties which attend their connection with the Presidency Banks. Under the present arrangements the public consider them to be identified with those institutions as partners and managers, and hold them answerable for all their transactions.—*Englishman, Aug.* 16.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 26*th August* 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast with clouds S. W. strong. Ther. 72.
BULSAR.—Cloudy S. E. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair N. W.
GALLE.—Light winds and cloudy with occasional showers. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Dense clouds W. light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S. W. moderate.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Cloudy W. S. W.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

THE following are the Rules of the High Court read at the opening of the Court on Monday last :—

RULES RELATING TO ADVOCATES, VAKEELS, AND ATTORNIES.

1. It is resolved and ordered that all persons who, at the time of the abolition of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, were Advocates of the said Court are approved and are now admitted and shall be enrolled as Advocates of this Court.

2. All persons who, at the time of the abolition of the Sudder Court, were Vakeels of that Court, are approved and are now admitted and shall be enrolled as Vakeels of this Court.

3. All persons who, at the time of the abolition of the said Supreme Court, were Attorneys or Solicitors of that Court, are approved and are now admitted and shall be enrolled as Attornies-at-Law of this Court.

4. The above rules shall not apply to any person who shall have been deprived by either of the said late Courts of the privilege of practising therein respectively.

5. All such Advocates, Vakeels, and Attornies-at-Law shall be enrolled in this Court in the same order as that in which they were enrolled in the said Supreme and Sudder Courts respectively, and they shall respectively have the same rank and precedence in this Court as they had in the said Supreme and Sudder Courts.

6. All persons who shall hereafter apply to be admitted as Advocates of this Court shall, at the time of such application, produce a Certificate of having been called to the bar of England, Ireland, or Scotland, and also a Certificate of good character and ability, signed by a Judge of England, Ireland, or Scotland respectively, unless the production of such last-named Certificate be dispensed with by order of the Judges.

7. All persons who shall hereafter apply to be admitted and enrolled as Vakeels of this Court shall, until further order, comply with the Rules and Regulations of the late Sudder Court in that behalf.

8. All persons who shall hereafter apply to be admitted and enrolled as Attornies of this Court shall, until further order, comply with the Rules and Regulations of the late Supreme Court in that behalf.

9. Every person who, at the time of the abolition of the said Supreme Court, was an Attorney or Solicitor of the said Court, is hereby approved and declared to be qualified to be admitted, and shall, upon application to the Court, be admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel thereof : Provided that such application be made within one year from this date, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court for that purpose ; and provided that, at the time of the application, there shall be no reasonable cause for refusing such admission.

10. Every person who shall have passed the examination prescribed by the Sudder Court for Vakeels, shall be admitted to practice as a Vakeel of this Court : Provided that such application be made within three months from this date, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court for that purpose ; and provided that at the time of making such application there shall be no reasonable cause for refusing such admission.

11. Every person who would have been qualified to be admitted as an Attorney of the Supreme Court, so far as the qualification depended on duration of service as Clerk to an Attorney, and who had given notice of his intention to apply to be admitted as an Attorney of that Court, shall be approved, admitted, and enrolled an Attorney-at-Law of this Court, upon passing such an examination, and complying with such requisitions as would have qualified and entitled him to be admitted as an Attorney of the Supreme Court ; and every such person who shall be so admitted and enrolled as an Attorney-at-Law of this Court, shall be approved and entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel of this Court : Provided that such application be made within one year from this date, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court for that purpose ; and provided that at the time of the application there shall be no reasonable cause for refusing such admission.

12. Advocates of this Court may appear and plead for suitors in any branch of the Court, Civil or Criminal.

13. Vakeels of this Court may appear, act, and plead for suitors in all appeals, Civil and Criminal, from Courts in the Mofussil, and also in any case removed under the provisions of Section 13 of the Letters Patent of this Court.

14. Vakeels shall not appear, plead, or act for any suitor in this Court in any matter of ordinary or original jurisdiction, Civil or Criminal, or in any matter of appeal from any case of ordinary civil jurisdiction, unless upon appeal from a judgment in a case of such original civil jurisdiction where a question of Hindoo or Mahomedan law, or a question of usage shall arise, and the Court or a Judge thereof shall think fit to admit a Vakeel or Vakeels to plead for any suitor or suitors in that case. In such case the Vakeel or Vakeels so admitted may plead accordingly.

15. Every Attorney who shall be admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel shall, in his character of Vakeel, be bound by Rule 14, and be entitled to the privilege granted to Vakeels by Rule 13.

16. That Attornies admitted as Vakeels shall not thereby be deprived of their powers to act as Attornies-at-Law.

RULES RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF THE COURT.

As a temporary measure, to take effect until rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Court shall be made, the following Rules shall have effect :—

17. All rules which, at the time of the abolition of the said Supreme Court, were in force for regulating the practice of that Court, shall extend, so far as the same are applicable, and as nearly as may be, to all matters of ordinary original jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal, in this Court, except so far as the same may be contrary to the provisions of the said Acts 24 & 25, Victoria, chapter 104, or to the said Letters Patent, or to the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, or as the same shall hereafter be modified by this Court.

18. All rules which, at the time of the abolition of the Sudder Court, were in force in that Court, shall extend so far as they are applicable, and as nearly as may be, to all proceedings of appellate jurisdiction in the High Court, not being cases of appeal from the ordinary civil jurisdiction of this Court, except so far as such rules are contrary to the said Acts 24 & 25, Victoria, chapter 104, or to the said Letters Patent, or as the same shall be hereafter altered or modified by this Court.

19. All proceedings *in Rem* under the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty jurisdictions shall be regulated, as far as may be, by the rules and regulations made and ordained in pursuance of 2nd William 4, Cap. 51, which were in force and regulated the practice and proceedings of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Bombay at the time of the publication of the said Letters Patent, except so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of the said Acts 24 & 25, Victoria, chapter 104, or the said Letters Patent, or as the same shall be hereafter altered or modified by this Court.

20. A judgment upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit may be signed, enrolled, and enforced in the High Court in the same manner as in the late Supreme Court but not otherwise.

EXERCISE OF APPELLATE AND OF ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

The appellate jurisdiction under Section 15 of the Letters Patent, viz., in appeal from the Courts in the Mofussil, shall be exercised in the manner following, namely :—

21. All Regular and Special appeals shall be heard and determined by a division Court, constituted by two or more Judges.

22. All such business as has heretofore been heard and determined by one Judge in the Sudder Court may be heard and determined by one Judge of the High Court.

23. Until further order, all appeals from Courts in the Mofussil shall be heard at the Court-house of the late Sudder Court.

24. The original Civil jurisdiction of this Court, ordinary and extraordinary, shall be exercised, by one or more Judges sitting separately, or by a division Court, constituted by two or more Judges.

25. In case of difference of opinion in any division Court constituted by two Judges only, and in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, the Chief Justice or, in his absence, the Senior Judge present, shall have a double or casting voice.

26. Appeals from the decision of one Judge shall be heard and determined by two other Judges ; and in case the two Judges who exercise the appellate jurisdiction differ in opinion, the decision shall be affirmed.

27. Appeals from decisions of two Judges in the exercise of ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be entered in a separate list, and the appellate jurisdiction of this Court, in regard to such matters of appeal, shall be exercised by a division Court constituted by three or more Judges.

28. Until further order, such appeal shall be heard at the Court-house of the late Supreme Court.

29. All judgments and orders of the High Court, or of any Judge thereof in the exercise of either appellate or original civil jurisdiction, shall be pronounced according to the practice of the late Supreme Court, and the same shall be considered as sufficiently recorded, in the decree made and entered by direction of such Court or Judge by the Officers of the Courts appointed in that behalf.

30. An appeal from any judgment, order, or decree made by any division Court, or by any Judge or Judges of the High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, shall be preferred within four days after such judgment, order, or decree shall have been pronounced, unless such division Court or Judge shall, within such period, enlarge the time for making such appeal.

The following matters shall be disposed of before a single Judge :—

MATTERS UNDER THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

31. Admission and rejection of plaints (Sections 25 to 38.)

32. Orders concerning substitution of service of Summons (Section 57, &c.)

33. Application for extension of time under Section 69, and generally all applications for further time.

34. Applications under Sections 74 to 80 (arrest before judgment), and under Section 81 and following Section (attachment before judgment).

35. Applications for withdrawal and adjustment of suits (Sections 97 and 98.)

36. Applications arising from death, marriage, or insolvency of parties to suits. (Section 101, and following sections).

37. Applications to set aside *ex-parte* judgments (Section 119).

38. Examination and rejection of written statements (Section 124).

39. Orders concerning the production and admission of documents (Section 128, &c.).

40. Hearing and final disposal of suits, when suits may be disposed of at first hearing (Sections 144, and 145.).

41. Settlement of issues in cases where the Summons is for the settlement of issues (Section 139, &c.).

42. Attachment of property of absconding witness (Section 159).

43. Application for orders for the examination of parties as witnesses (Section 162, &c.).

44. Applications for commission to examine witnesses, investigate accounts, &c. (Section 175, &c.).

45. Applications for or connected with the execution of decrees, sales, in execution, &c. (Chapter IV.)

46. Applications for leave to sue *in formâ pauperis* (Section 299, &c.).

47. Applications for orders of reference to arbitration (Chapter VI.).

48. Applications to set down cases for hearing on agreement of parties (Section 331).

MATTERS NOT UNDER THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

49. Applications relating to the conduct of suits or matters.

50. Applications as to the guardianship and maintenance of infants.

51. Applications for the management of property.

52. Inquiries in Lunacy ordered to be taken before a single Judge.

53. Inquiries as to the fitness of persons to act as trustees, receivers, and committees of Lunatics.

54. Inquiries as to the sufficiency of bail sureties, &c.

55. Inquiries as to the persons constituting a class.

56. Inquiries with reference to infants, wards, and their settlements.

57. Inquiries as to settlement on a wife.

58. Inquiries as to the schemes for a charity.

59. Applications for the appointment of official or other trustees.

60. Applications for discharge from custody, subsistence money not being paid.

61. Marriage Licenses.

62. Applications for *Habeas Corpus*.

63. Taking the acknowledgments of married women.

64. Endorsement of Mofussil process.

65. Orders for transportation or penal servitude, and intermediate custody of offenders under sentences of Courts Martial.

66. Hearing evidence under Mandamus issued from the Courts in England.

67. Preliminary investigation, and committal of persons for offences committed on the high seas, and not within 18 and 19, Victoria, chapter 91.

68. Preliminary proceedings *in Rem* under the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty jurisdictions.

69. And all such other matters as have usually been disposed of in Chambers, if such Judge shall see fit to entertain the same.

70. The Judge may refer any case brought before him under the above rules to a division Court.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

71. The ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of this Court shall be exercised by a single Judge.

72. The extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction conferred on this Court by Section 23 of the Letters Patent shall be exercised by a division Court, constituted by two or more Judges.

73. Any point or points of law which may be reserved under the provisions of Section 24 of the Letters Patent, or which may be brought before the Court under the provisions of the following Section (25) shall be heard and determined by a division Court, constituted by three or more Judges.

74. The appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases conferred on this Court by Section 26 of the Letters Patent, and the power of hearing and determining cases referred to it from Criminal Courts ; and of revising cases tried by any Officer or Court possessing criminal jurisdiction, under the provisions of Section 27 of the said Letters Patent, shall be exercised by a division Court, constituted by two or more Judges.

75. The power conferred on this Court by Section 28 of the Letters Patent, of directing the transfer of any criminal case or appeal, or the preliminary investigation or trial of any criminal case, may be exercised by one Judge or by a division Court.

INDIAN.

POONA.

THE FANCY BAZAAR.—The fancy bazaar held at the Council House in the Wanoorie Lines on Friday and Saturday last, in aid of the Mission Orphanages at Poona, has, we are happy to hear, turned out a grand success. The various fancy articles sold well, and we learn that one stall kept by two ladies sold no less than three hundred rupees' worth of these goods.

By the kind permission of the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, the Band of that corps played a choice selection of music during the two hours of the first day that the bazaar was opened, and thus added much to the gaity and pleasure of the scene.—*Deccan Herald, Aug.* 25.

THE WEATHER.—With the exception of a few light and partial showers, there has been no rain again since the 19th instant. We have a cloudy sky and a delightfully cool breeze at all times, but the ryots are still crying out for "more rain," and unless we have another down-pour shortly the *khurreef* crops must still suffer. The weather is perfectly delicious at present, and out-door exercise can be, and is, freely taken at all hours of the day. Some of our local cynics appear to think that the rain is only waiting for the Race week to come down when it is least expected.—*Id.*

WE learn from the letter of a correspondent at Dharwar, that the notorious rebel Surfuraz Hussain, who was concerned in the murder of several Europeans in Lucknow in the mutiny, and on whose head the Government of India have set a price of some ten or twenty thousand rupees, has been captured during the past week in the Dharwar districts. Information having been received by the officials in the Nizam's territory, as to the place of his concealment, an armed party of the Hyderabad contingent was sent from the nearest station to arrest him, which they succeeded in doing. We understand that the officer who has so well succeeded in tracing this rebel leader has been ordered to proceed to Dharwar to identify him. Thus one after another the hangman claims as his lawful prey the wretches who outraged humanity during the terrible period between the first outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut and the final capture of Delhi by the British forces on the 20th of September 1857.—*Id.*

WE are glad to hear that at last steps have been taken to provide Poona with better church accommodation.

The serious annoyance suffered during the rains, in obtaining seats at St. Mary's, has drawn the attention of the authorities, civil as well as ecclesiastical, to the subject : and a new church is now under consideration. The matter has been committed by government to the hands of three gentlemen—Mr. Grey, Captain Close, and the Rev. Mr. Gell, who are employed in selecting the site, and preparing plans and estimates ; we trust they will push matters forward, so that we may not be subjected, for more than one season more, to the scenes which have taken place in scrambling for seats in the only place of worship in Poona, consecrated to the use of the church of England.

This amounts to a public grievance and when the remedy is so easy, namely the erection of another church, it seems strange that year after year it should have been permitted to exist. A fine church should immediately be built ; and instead of squandering sixty or seventy thousand rupees upon the spire of Mr. Conybeare's great blunder at Colaba, let us spend less than half that sum in providing church-room for the increasing number of inhabitants of this great station ; where many steady church-goers are learning to do without Divine Service, rather than subject themselves to what they may have to submit to, in order to gain possession of a chair at St. Mary's. We should like to see a large and handsome structure erected, prominently situated and every way worthy of a station destined, perhaps at no distant date, to be the centre of authority in British India.—*Observer, Aug.* 26.

SATTARA.

THE FAMINE.

COPY.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K. C. B.,
Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The humble Petition of Dhondoo Cristna Ranetkur, and Abramjee Aronjee, inhabitants respectively of the town and camp of Sattara.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That the reported or published proceedings of the Hon'ble body of Legislators presided over by your Excellency have impressed your Excellency's humble petitioners with an idea that time for fulfilling the long-entertained hope for having the gratification of introducing in their own presidency Legislative Council subjects affecting public interests and comforts has arrived, and that proper availing of the same should not therefore be at all neglected, especially in one important matter forming the subject of this humble representation.

That every kind of supply and chiefly the grain (Joware or Bajree) forming the chief article of food of all the native classes, is of late become, as is well known to all, very dear, and the prices of jowaree and bajree are during the last 3 or 4 days risen at this locality so high as to resemble nearly the famine rates. Nay a very great difficulty is experienced in obtaining even a small quantity of grain for "ready cash" in so large a market as that of Sattara, and the only cause of all this is invariably, and in humble petitioners' and others opinion, very correctly too, reported to be what is called a strong combination, this season, of grain-dears for not only preserving the contents of their grain stores—a proceeding quite opposed to the custom obtaining chiefly this season of every year,—but of adding to the contents of such stores every grain they can possibly secure, with an obvious, though an ill-intent of thus raising the rates to the highest pitch of prices and then to sell the grain at famine rates, and the natural consequence of this unfortunate state has been, or is to be, a kind of starvation, chiefly among the poorer classes.

That the condition of persons living from hand to mouth at such a time can better be imagined than this locality cry for grain forming the principal article of a native dish is generally heard with great regret, and this lamentable condition instead of creating even the least shadow of pity in a grain-dealer's heart would appear to encourage him more and more to withhold his article from sale with the ill-intent noticed above, and this example of this city's grain-dealers would appear either to have already been followed, or is likely soon to be followed by their trade brethren in other places.

That on an enquiry it is discovered that the evil herein complained of, is "unremediable" by the Government District or Mofussil authority, simply because the existing law is quite silent on the subject, and it is therefore indeed a great desideratum, especially at this time, to give some suitable aid of the law to a kind of "punchayet" or commission consisting of the Local of District Government authority or authorities and of a proportionate body of respectable inhabitants of different castes and professions, to fix market rates from time to time to guard with due consistencies, against combinations, open or secret, of any body of men in any kind of trade or profession, with evil intent, or in a manner calculated, either to inconvenience the public in general, or tend to their disadvantages or disgust, to manage the local markets in general, in a manner conducive to the interests of the people in general, and to take cognizance by moderate fines (the proceeds of which may go to the Local Municipal funds) of common offences, or if the offence be a grave one, to commit the offender for trial before a magisterial authority.

That measures somewhat similar to those proposed above, were, your Excellency's petitioners believe in force in this country until only a few years ago, and the present state of this country and of her local markets would appear to require them indispensably. Common conspiracy or combination affecting interests of a single individual or of one individual body of men, and various other crimes affecting only similar interests are amply noticed by the current law, and why a combination seriously affecting the most important interests of nearly the whole of the population should be exempt from the just control of law is a question demanding, in your petitioners' opinion, a deliberate consideration.

That under the above circumstances your Excellency's humble petitioners most respectfully and with all deference pray your hon'ble Legislative Council and chiefly its hon'ble president, who is well acquainted with the state of this country, will be graciously pleased and order the reported defects in the existing law to be made up by introducing a Bill for the same, or by any other means which may be considered more consistent and effectual to remedy the evil complained of, and thus to save a mass of people from starvation and its consequent results.

That your Excellency's humble petitioners would more respectfully solicit permission here to represent that they would be happy to communicate to the Hon'ble the Legislative Council of Bombay subjects requiring aid of, or change in the law for the comfort and convenience of the public, but to encourage them to do so, information as to whether such communications are receivable from them, and if so, a permission to some Government Local officer or officers to send under a frank or service cover petitioners' and other petitions on such subjects are, or would appear to be, necessary.

That in conclusion your Excellency's poor petitioners would most respectfully beg leave to crave an excuse for this intrusion as well as for inconsistencies if any either in the language or in the subject matter of this representation, as the same must be attributed only to hurry and zeal with which this has been written out with the avowed and sole object of getting redressed the grievances hereby complained of, and for all this your Excellency's poor petitioners shall pray.

(Signed) DHONDOO CRISTNA KENETKUR.
" ABRAMJEE ARONJEE.

Sattara, 4th August 1862.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

BRIGADIER BURNEY has resigned his command at Dinapore, under official pressure, if not on compulsion. Various reports have, for some time past, reached us in regard to the circumstances which have led to this result, but we have foreborne from noticing them until we were fully acquainted with the facts which, however will now be very shortly in a complete form before the public. Meanwhile we will only observe, that there is reason for believing that the Brigadier has fallen a victim to that process which seems peculiar to the military service, whereby an officer, if he happen to be unpopular with an influential set, is by some device or other *expurgated* from his post. In this case there has been no "round-robin" as in the case of Captain Robertson, but there have been secret charges, *ex-parte* imputations, the mockery of an "enquiry" wherein the accused could have no opportunity of defence, and a so-called resignation. These arbitrary proceedings in military circles have followed each other with such rapidity in England as in India, that we may confidently look for some radical reform. The executive proceedings of military tribunals have about reached exactly that pitch of insanity, which, according to the well-known proverb, is the immediate fore-runner of dissolution.—*Englishman, August* 16.

COCHIN.

THE weather during the past week has been very wet and unsettled, with copious falls of rain, somewhat unusual for the middle of August : but owing to the advanced period at which the monsoon set in, the rains have remained with us later in this month ; and have proved very seasonable to the rice cultivation, as the crops were not sown till late in the season, and might have perished if the usual August weather prevailed.—*Courier, August* 16.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE prominent and useful position so long occupied by Lalla Jotee Pershad, the late Commissariat contractor, justifies us in expressing regret at hearing that he lies at Benares in a very precarious state of health. He is suffering from severe paralysis.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 21.

OUDH.

THE nucleus of what appears to be a very large comet, was visible last evening in the western quarter of the firmament. It is said to have been seen three or four evenings ago by people in the Kaisur Bagh.—*Gazette, August* 20.

WE have received *Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany* for the present month, the contents will be found given in an advertisement above. We have read several of the articles, and can with justice pronounce them very fairly written. They are all of them very interesting. A gentleman—apparently a clergyman—who visited Jumoo, the seat of the Maharajah of Cashmere, in 1845-46, but who only now publishes the narrative of his journey, gives us the following, as the purport of a conversation which he had with Goolab Sing, the late Maharajah of Cashmere :—

"But the most singular portion of our conversation, originated by himself, related to the introduction of Christianity into his dominions. He told me that records existed, and a learned Pundit was called to read a portion to me (I unfortunately did not understand a word of what he read), to prove that Christianity prevailed in these hills one hundred and fifty years after the death of Jesus Christ ; that he felt assured that many years would not elapse before the land would be Christianised ; and that he had, at the suggestion of the son of Anund Musseh (an ordained minister, connected with the Church Missionary Society at Delhi, Agra, and Meerut), recently in his confidential service, as a tutor, added the symbol of the cross, with the letters 'I. H. S.' to the inscription on his coin (the Hureesingee rupee, worth ten annas). These rupees are to be found in all the large towns of the Punjab adjoining the Jumoo dominions, especially at Umritsur."

This must be looked upon as a most interesting historical incident of our rule in India. The subject has been much discussed of late in the papers, but the fact here mentioned has never been so confidently, or so emphatically, stated before.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 27*th July.*—"A letter was received from Allee Mahomed Khan, the Hakim of Lughman, informing the governor that the Hakim of Bakheel with some mercenary troops, which had been sent from Lughman, had made an attack on Sungur, a place situated close to the durrah of Bakheel, and had succeeded in taking that place. Ubdoolrasool, the son of Utta Mahomed's uncle, with three other men, had been taken prisoners. On the receipt of the above letter Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered a letter to be written to Sirdar Allee Mahomed Khan, directing him to send Ubdoolrasool and the other prisoners to Cabool, and to wait until some regular troops has been sent to his aid from Cabool. It is given out that Utta Mahomed with his followers is gone towards the durrah Cafree, and that it was during his absence that Sungur was taken by a night atack.

28*th July.*—Hakeem Khan Peshaware, the present kotwal of Cabool, brought the three thieves, whom be had apprehended the other night in the Jubbar Khan's Serai, before the governor, and informed him that there were two more with them, who had escaped towards Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan's stable. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered the thieves to be sent to the prison, and desired the Shah Ghasee to go to the son of Soofee Khan Purwanee, and to tell him, either to procure and send the two thieves who had hidden themselves in his stables or to attend the durbar to give an explanation on the subject.

In the evening Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan went to the Shah garden to amuse himself, and the son of Soofee Khan had accompanied him, the Sirdar spoke to his companion as follows :—'Either have the two thieves searched, or you will have to pay five hundred rupees as a fine.'

29*th July.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in the durbar when two letters, one from the Ameer and the other from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, were received from Furrah. The Sirdar first opened the Ameer's letter, the contents of which were as follows :—'I have repeatedly written to you to send me four lacs of rupees, but without any result, as you have not yet despatched the treasure, please do not make any further delay but send the money as soon as possible.' The Sirdar then opened his father, Sirdar Shere Ally Khan's letter, and having looked it over turned towards Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan and said, 'the Ameer Sahib had sent Mahomed Ruffeek Khan to Tamainee to bring Sirdar Jooma Khan to camp, but the Sirdar, instead of complying with the Ameer's request had made an excuse, saying that he was ashamed to go before the Ameer, and that he was only a few days more at Tamainee, after which he would go to Mecca.' On hearing what Jooma Khan had said, the Ameer had requested Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan and Hafizee to go and tell Sirdar Jooma Khan not to think of what had been done, as it was not through him that the fort of Tamainee had been lost. Every one knows that the Sirdar, having been repeatedly urged by Sultan Ahmed Jan's wife, had been compelled to surrender. Certainly if the fort had been taken by Sooltan Ahmed Jan by force, then Jooma Khan would have blamed Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan. Having sent for Soolton Allee, the officer in charge of the Cabool Customs, asked him if the treasure for the Ameer's camp was ready.

'The Cabool treasure is quite ready,' replied Sooltan Allee, 'and as for the Jellalabad treasure, and the dewan of the Custom of that place has just arrived with the accounts, as soon as I have looked to his accounts I will despatch what I have got and arrange to send the balance shortly.'

30*th July.*—The following news from Toorkistan was received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had been taken so dangerously ill, that in every place in Toorkistan the people had commenced to be disquieted. Had it not been for the Sirdars taking precautions by sending his Khans to the different places, there would have been a great disturbance in Toorkistan. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul had quite recovered, and had arrived at Tukhtabool, when the advices had left Toorkistan. In Tukhtabool the chiefs of the Hazara Jumshadees having waited on the Sirdar had asked for aid to take Daihnow of the Heerat district. 'Wait until I have heard from the Ameer,' was the Sirdar's reply to their request, assuring them, the Jumshadees, that as soon as the Ameer had left Furrah and reached Heerat, some troops were to march from Toorkistan to Heerat, and by that opportunity they were at liberty to take as many troops as they liked.

A girl about seven years of age, having died in the family of Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan, the Governor broke up the durbar, and went to say the Fataha (prayer) to the Sirdar's house.

31*st July.*—This day being the soyam (the third day after the death) of the girl Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan again went to Sirdar Oosman Khan's house, and remained there till about two, getting the eatables distributed to the Khans and Chiefs. There was no public durbar to-day, in the evening the Governor went towards the royal stable and there he passed sentence of death on a prisoner who had been found guilty of a murder. The man was executed the very same evening.

1*st August.*—The durbar was held as usual. An urzee was received from the Hakim of Ghoorbund, informing the Governor that the men of the Hazara Shaikh Allee had risen, and having forced the Hakim of that place to shut himself in a fort, they had disarmed all the Jezailchees in charge of the small forts and had turned them out. The Shaik Allee people having murdered two men of the Hakim, had marched to, and besieged the fort, in which the Hakim had taken shelter. It is given out that the Hakim of the Hazara Shaik Allee was purchasing some girls against the will of the citizens, and as he did not hear them they at once collected the men of their tribe and having bound themselves by oath—rebelled.

The moment Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan perused the urzee, he ordered the son of Soofee Khan Purwanee and some other Khans to take some Kohistanee irregular troops and to reach Shaikh Allee as soon as possible.

A letter was also written, and sent to Sirdar Mohamed Hoosain Khan to Bameean, directing him to march with all his troops to the Shaikh Allee, instead Dahzungee. The Governor's own battalion left Cabool for the Shaikh Allee. It was about two, when the servant of the Hakim of the Hazara Shaikh Allee arrived and stated what the Hakim of Ghoorbund had written, with the exception of this much, that it was not the whole district of the Hazara, but only about six hundred men who had caused the disturbance. The man also said before the Governor that it was no use to send so many troops, only a battalion would be quite sufficient. On this the Governor turned towards the man and said, 'your master the Hakim of Shaikh Allee is good for nothing as soon as the rebellion is suppressed there, I will make him responsible for all this disturbance.' Three sowars were ordered by the Governor to be sent as express to bring the authentic news from the Shaikh Allee.

2*nd August.*—It is ascertained by the Candahar letter received to-day by the Governor that the Ameer had sent Sirdar Shere Allee Khan with some troops to Subzwar and Annar Durrah to realize the revenue of those places, and had authorised the Sirdar to fight in case they had made any resistance. Sirdars Share Allee Khan and Mohamed Oosman Khan having spoken in behalf of Sirdar Shadowla Khan who in consequence of some dispute with Sirdar Shumshooddeen Khan had been left at the Dillaram desert, had obtained the Ameer's permission to get Sirdar Shahdowla Khan to Furrah. The Ameer was busy in completing his arrangements to march to Heerat.

3*rd August.*—About seventy zemindars of Chardahee waited on the Governor in the Durbar and complained that the zemindars of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan having quarrelled with them about the water which they were taking from the stream to their field, had beaten three of their men so unmercifully that one of them was not expected to live, and begged of the Governor to be quick about it or else they would be causing a great row. I have once before forbidden the zemindars of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan not to commit such mischief, replied the Governor, but as they do not mind me it seems that they have been put to mischief by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan. Some sepoys were ordered to accompany the zemindars and to bring Mohamed Auzim's men to the garden of Babur Shah where the Governor was invited to-day by Mohamed Oomer Khan Rukka. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan with some Khans on elephants went to the garden to the feast.

4*th August.*—Durbar having been held as usual, the zemindars of Mohamed Auzim Khan, fifteen in number, were sent to be tried ; at first they were all ordered to be well thrashed, and then four of them were sent to the prison, and the rest ordered to be released.

It was about twelve, when a kossid with a letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan arrived from Candahar. It was stated in the letter that the Ameer was on the eve to leave for Heerat when a letter from Sooltan Ahmed Jan making all sorts of apologies was received, on the receipt of the letter, the Ameer had postponed his intention and had sent a reply to Heerat. It has taken seventeen days for the kossid to travel from Furrah to Cabool. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan has written to his son that it seems that Sooltan Ahmed Jan wishes to make over Heerat to the Ameer quietly, as he Sooltan Jan has written to the Ameer to wait at Furrah until he has heard from the party whom he has sent to Mushed to bring his family. He Sooltan Ahmed Jan has instructed his men to bring his family *viâ* Kayanat to Seestan, and as soon as they have reached Seestan, Sooltan Ahmed Jan is going to inform the Ameer who is to march to Heerat at once. The above trick Sooltan Ahmed Jan is going to play with the Shah of Persia who has sent order to the Prince at Mushed to send Sooltan Ahmed Jan's family to Tehran under the charge of Sooltan Jan's men and not with the Shahzadah's guard.

It is said that although the Ameer has postponed his intention, he does not believe in what Sooltan Ahmed Jan has written. The above is all authenticated by the Paishkhidmut of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

Rumour is afloat in Cabool to-day that the Ameer has marched for Heerat, if confirmed, it will be communicated in the next.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 21.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY STEAM.—A novel mode of taking *carte de visite* portraits by a steam engine has lately been exhibited in London by Mr. Toole as photographer, and Mr. Paul Bedford assisting in developing. The portraits are taken instantaneously. Mr. Toole delivered a powerful lecture on the subject of photo-

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graphy, and explained the beauties of his new steam apparatus, by which forty portraits may be taken in a minute.—*Malta Times, August* 7.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Globe, Aug.* 4.)

We have, per *Europa*, advices from New York to the 22nd of July, and also the following telegraphic summary, furnished by Mr. Reuter, to the evening of the 24th:—

(Per *Europa*, by Telegraph to Halifax, and from Queenstown.)

NEW YORK, *July* 24, (*Morning*).

The Secession members of the municipality of Baltimore have twice rejected a resolution making appropriation for volunteers. They were threatened by the mob, and it is found necessary for the police to guard their residences against violence. President Lincoln's order, forbidding military commanders to force foreigners to take the oath of allegiance, is said to have been rendered necessary by the proceedings of General Butler. Generals Halleck, Burnside, and Pope are at Washington, attending a war council with the Federal Cabinet. It is stated that the new arrangement for a general exchange of prisoners is conditional, that the exchange shall include all generals and prisoners of all kinds taken in military service. A semi-official Washington despatch says:—

"Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to prevail in official circles at Washington, it being the impression that the President's call for 300,000 troops is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was recently anticipated. The news of the enlistments is encouraging from every section except the Border States. Two full regiments are in the field under the new call."

The *Mobile Advertiser* says:—"The loss of New Orleans was first regarded as a terrible blow, but it has proved fruitful of the greatest moral and material advantages to the Confederate cause. Its effect has been to arouse the southern cities, and a resolution has gone forth to surrender no more seaport towns except in ashes. General Butler's proceedings have intensified the southern hatred of Federal rule."

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* says, that the Confederate Government has now in its hands several hundred Federal officers of high military and social rank, and thinks that the present is the moment to demand atonement for General Butler's atrocities at New Orleans. The *Constitutionalist* thinks "that retribution should be demanded for the blood of the man who was hung at New Orleans for hauling down the Federal flag, and urges that 30 Federal officers be closely imprisoned until General Butler is delivered up, or until he falls into the hands of the Confederates in the chances of war."

The Federal Captain Porter's fleet of mortar boats has returned to Orleans from Vicksburg.

The price of flour is quoted drs. 20 per brl.; fresh meat 30 to 40 cents. per lb.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of July 19th, says:—"We are informed that Lord St. Maur, son of the Duke of Somerset, who left Richmond on the 15th, under a flag of truce, for General M'Clellan's head-quarters, was not allowed to proceed on his homeward journey, but was sent back to Richmond, and his baggage detained by the Federal."

Southern papers say that the mortality among the Federal prisoners at Richmond is very great.

The *Richmond Despatch* gives credit to General Lee for the late movements before Richmond. Lee resolved that the Federals should be attacked in flank and rear by Jackson, whilst with the bulk of his army he himself would assail them in front. Perfect success attended Lee's efforts to keep Jackson's march from the knowledge of the Federals. The plan succeeded beyond all reasonable hope, and places Lee among the highest military names in history.

The *New York World* says, there is no doubt that the Confederates have constructed a formidable iron ram at Richmond; and urges the Federal Government to be on its guard against an attack in the James river, similar to the raid of the Merrimac in Hampton roads.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, writing from Harrison's Landing says, that there are several thousand men in M'Clellan's army unfit for duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to James river. There is no movement whatever of troops. The Federal authorities are daily expecting the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the James river. Rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side of the river, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers when gunboats shell them out. Many resignations of Federal officers are being sent in but none are accepted except of those who are worthless.

General Pope has issued orders to the military to seize all horses, mules, and stores in their vicinity not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. All the inhabitants must take the oath of allegiance or be sent North. The inhabitants who break the oath, will be shot.

President Lincoln's proclamation, authorising the military commanders to employ negroes and pay them wages is not favourably received by the Republican party. The *New York Tribune* says that the negroes are to be paid, but not a word is said about their receiving their freedom. The inference is that they are to be returned to their masters. If this is all Government is going to do in obedience to the Confiscation Emancipation Act, the Union cause will have been fatally wounded in the house of its friends. The proclamation does not offer sufficient inducements for slaves to run the risk of escaping unless they understand that the Union forces want their services sufficiently to give them their liberty in return. There the rebellion can never be put down. The *Tribune* trusts that President Lincoln will not stop here, as if he does the nation is undone. The *Evening Post* says, that a general feeling of disappointment follows the publication of the new orders. The *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that the proclamation will fail to satisfy the people of the loyal States, and will fall short of the design of the two acts of Congress upon which it rests.

It is expected General Fremont will shortly receive another command, and it is stated that it will be assigned to the department in Texas.

Labourers are getting scarce in the United States. One railroad company in New York advertised for 50 labourers, and did not receive any applications. This is attributed to the large bounties now offer to recruits.

It is reported from Key West, June 20th, that a Federal gunboat captured a large barque on the coast of Cuba just as she was unloading her last boat of slaves. She was at Key West, under charge of a prize crew; $1,00,000 in gold were found on board.

Mr. Alonzo Upham has been appointed judge, to reside at Cape Town, under the Anglo-American treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

The steamer *Golden Gate* sailed from San Francisco on the 21st of July, with $1,000,000 in specie for New York, and $270,000 for England. Ex-President Van Buren is dead.

(BY REUTER'S EXPRESS.)

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

The *Europa*, Captain Moodie, from Boston, on the 23rd, and Halifax 25th instant, has arrived.

The *New York Herald* of the 22nd says:—A consultation is said to have been held yesterday between the President and Cabinet and some leading generals of the army, the object of which was supposed to be the position which General Halleck is to assume upon his arrival in Washington. It was understood, however, that no change was to take place in the War Department, and that General Halleck was to be appointed Commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. The last news from the army on James river reports, as usual for the past few days, everything quiet.

Rumours were prevalent among the Secession sympathisers in Washington yesterday, that General (Stonewall) Jackson was approaching Gordonsville, the head-quarters of General Pope; but there appears to be no confirmation of the report.

According to the southern journals, the purpose of the rebel leaders is now to adopt an offensive policy, and make an immediate attack on Washington. The position of affairs, however, does not present a favourable prospect for carrying out this plan. The following official despatch had been received at Washington from General Pope:—

"Head quarters of the Army of Virginia,
Washington, July 21, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

"The cavalry expedition I directed Gen. King to send out on the 19th inst. has returned. They left Fredericksburg at seven P.M. on the 19th, and after a forced march during the night, made a descent at daylight in the morning upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam creek, twenty-five miles west of Hanover junction, and thirty-five miles from Richmond. They destroyed the railroad and the telegraph lines for several miles, burned up the depot, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in a captain in charge as a prisoner. The whole country was thrown into a great state of alarm. One private was wounded on our side. The cavalry marched 80 miles in 30 hours. The affair was most successful, and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his troops. As soon as full particulars are received I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"JOHN POPE, Major-General, Commanding."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, on the 22nd says:—

"A letter from General Johnston to General Stewart was found on Captain Mosely, who was captured by the recent expedition to Beaver Dam. It revealed that General Stewart was at Atley's station, nine miles from Richmond, and that General Stonewall Jackson was between Charlottesville and Staunton. When General Davies' force finished destroying the truck, &c., a train was due from Richmond with a brigade to reinforce Jackson. It would take 86 hours to repair damages. The retreat was executed in the daytime. A battalion of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, pushed on for a long distance, but gave up the chase. There were 16,000 armed rebels at Louisa Court House to the left, and a considerable force at Bowling Green to the right."

It had been ascertained that the Confederate General Ewell, with three brigades, at latest advices occupied Gordonsville.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 20th says, the rebels are said to be concentrating in some force between City Point and Richmond, on the south bank of the river, for the purpose of covering the flanks of the forts on the river. Beauregard is said to be in command, and to have in the neighbourhood 30,000 men under him.

Confederate prisoners in the hands of the Federal troops state that the James river was being more and more obstructed, and that even if Fort Darling were taken there would still be a good mile of the river to clear under heavy fire.

A Nashville telegram of the 21st ult. says:—"Our pickets were captured on Lebanon-road this evening, five miles from here, by a party of guerillas. One escaped. Three bridges were burned to-day within eight miles, on the Chatanooja-road. The enemy is in force under Forrest, five miles from the city. The troops are out and there is great excitement."

A despatch from Cincinati of the 22d says:—"Reports via Maysville state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mount Sterling. After an hour and a half's fighting Morgan's forces were completely scattered, and the cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cynthiana retaken, as was also a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost 25 killed."

Governor Tod, of Ohio, had called out volunteers for thirty days to defend the State against guerilla incursions from Kentucky.

Great excitement also prevailed along the Indiana State border consequent upon the late raid on the border by guerillas.

General Halleck arrived at Washington on the 22d. There were not less than a dozen generals in Washington, including Burnside and Pope; and a meeting has taken place as to the conduct of the war.

It was stated that 30,000 men had been enlisted under the call. It was thought that a sufficient force for present emergencies would soon be in the field.

The following, concerning the seizure and use of Confederate property, had been issued by the War Department:—

"Washington, July 22.

"First. Ordered that the military commanders, within Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Taxes, and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands or supplies, or for other military objects: none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

"Second. That military and naval commander, shall employ as labourers within and from said States so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labour.

"Third. That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show the quantities and amounts, and from whom both the property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases, and the several departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders.

"By order of the President,
"E. M. STANTON."

The *New York Herald's* Washington correspondent says—"Congress at the close of the late session passed a law authorising the colonisation of negroes taken from captured slavers in the West Indies, or other tropical climates. In accordance with this Act Secretary Smith has entered into an engagement with Walden Van Raasloff, Charge d'Affaires for the Government of Denmark, whereby the former stipulates that all negroes, mulattoes, and other coloured persons captured from slavers by United States vessels of war, shall be taken as expeditiously as possible to the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, and landed at a place called West End. Here all expense on the part of the Government ceases; but our commercial agent at that point has authority to examine stately as to the condition of the blacks. The Danish Government engages to provide these negroes, &c., with suitable instructions, and with comfortable clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages according to the provisional Act announced by the Government of St. Croix, on the 26th of July 1849. This act embraces 23 sections touching the relative rights and obligations of employers and the black labourers. The terms of labour are 12 months and engagements made by heads of families include the support of children and dependent relatives. Contracts for labour must be made before witnesses. The working days are five days in the week, to commence at sunrise and end at sunset, with an hour for breakfast and two hours for dinner. Extra wages are given in extra hours. A house, a small piece of land, and 10 cents. a day on the average are allowed the labourer. Wages cannot be attached for private debts. For neglect to work there are penalties in the reduction of rations and pay, and in gross cases punishment is inflicted upon sentence of a magistrate."

An order by the President through the Adjutant-General's office had been issued to the commanders of the different military departments, to the effect that it is the duty of aliens residing in the United States to submit to and obey the laws and respect the authority of the Government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation they might rightfully be subjected to military restraint when this is necessary, but they cannot be required to take the oath of allegiance to this Government. All such obligations heretofore taken are, therefore, remitted. Military commanders will abstain from imposing similar obligations in future, and in lieu thereof adopt such other restraints of the kind indicated as are necessary, convenient, and effectual for the public safety. Whenever any order shall be made effecting the personal liberty of an alien, reports of the same and the causes thereof shall be made in the War Department for the consideration of the Department of State.

Confederate advices state that the iron-clad ram *Arkansas* came out of the Yazoo river on the 16th, and ran through the Union fleet above Vicksburg, and anchored under the batteries at that city. The southern papers report that all the Union vessels below Vicksburg put off down the river to escape the ram after the engagement.

A special despatch to the *Chicago Times*, from Memphis on the 20th, says the *Arkansas* succeeded in running through the whole fleet, and that Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into her as she passed. The rebels acknowledge that one 7-inch steel pointed shot went through her, but assert this is the only damage she sustained. The reconnaissance the next morning showed that the *Arkansas* was undergoing repairs, but she did not appear to be in any danger of sinking. The navy department at Washington had received the following official account:—

"CAIRO, July 21.—The rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, with 12 rifled 68-pounders, came out of Yazoo river on Tuesday. She encountered the *Tyler*, *Carandolet*, and ram *Lancaster*. After a running fight of 10 miles the *Carandolet* closed with the rebel vessel.

"Both vessels grounded side by side, the rebel being ahead, maintaining a running fight until the fleet was reached. Our transports being in range prevented an effective fire from our gunboats. The *Arkansas* succeeded in getting to Vicksburg under the shelter of their batteries—to appearance much injured. Total Union loss, 27 killed and wounded. Among them are the engineer and pilot of the *Tyler*. *Farragut's* entire fleet is below Vicksburg. Our vessels received but slight damage.

"GEORGE D. WISE.
"Capt. and Assist. Quartermaster General."

A despatch from Weldon, North Carolina, states that the town of Hamilton, on the Roanoke river, had been taken possession of by the Federal gunboats.

Richmond papers of the 18th contain a despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, dated the 14th, which states that the Confederate General Hindman had captured General Curtis, with 8,000. The officers had been detained, but the men were paroled.

The New York journals deny the statement as a canard, and say that General Curtis's advance guard was at Helena, on the Mississippi river, on the 12th, and the main body within a few miles of that place.

The British steam-ship *Adela* had been captured by the Federal steamer *Quaker City*, off Abaco, and taken to Key West as a prize.

Commercial intelligence anticipated, via Halifax.

AUSTRALIA.

WRECK OF THE MARION.

(*From the South Australian Registrar.*)

Sir,—Your columns of to day contained a brief account of the loss of the Marion. I have thought that I might add somewhat to the narrative of the wreck from my remembrances, still sufficiently vivid, and a few stray notes taken at the time of the catastrophe. We started, as your readers already know, at half-past four on the morning of Thursday last, from the wharf at Port Adelaide The sun set as we neared the lightship in a sky that told of storms, but the waters of the gulf were not unusually agitated, not-withstanding the gale of the previous day. Under easy sail we passed the Troubridge Shoal about midnight, and continued our course though Investigator's Straits, with a moon nearly at her full and an almost cloudless sky.

My narrative must commence with the moment of our striking, for I was too much in the power of the malady dreaded by landsmen to hear or care about anything previous. I was awakened from a restless sleep about five in the morning by a concussion that shook the vessel with great violence, succeeded by a harsh grating sound, and a quiver as of an animal in death agony. The sudden exclamations of my companions were by no means needed to assure me of our fate. We were upon the rocks. I leaped from may berth, threw on all the clothing I had, remembering the Admella, and hastened on deck. The scene presented there was ominous of evil. The moon, struggling through wreaths of rapidly dissipating fog, revealed a rock-bound coast within twenty yards of our bow, beaten by an angry surge. As the fog dispersed we could trace the outline of cliffs of varying height against the dark blue of the sky, with a line of seething foam at their base, and several islands seaward breaking the curve of the horison. There was no confusion on the poop for the cabin passengers were but three, and whatever emotion we felt was sternly suppressed. The captain was with us, silent and thoughtful, deciding on the measures to be taken for the safety of the lives on board. The majority of the steerage passengers were women, two of them with infants at their breasts, and nearly all of them with several children. It was excusable enough that with such a change they should be mastered by terror, and natural enough that they should express aloud to the Almighty their prayers and vows. After striving to calm their agitation in the best manner I could by the consolation of religion and whispers of hope, I went to the bow of the vessel, to calculate our chances of reaching the shore. Broken cliffs, by no means difficult to climb, dipped with jagged edges into the sea; but between us and them was a ledge of rocks swept by the waves with a fury that none could have resisted. I turned back with a sickening dread. By this time the captain had matured his plans, and orders were already given. His first thought was for the women and children. The largest of the two boats we had was lowered, and all of them—save one or two—were despatched with directions for landing at the first available spot. We watched them until the moonlight no longer distinguished the boat from the broken waves. Our situation was now a critical one. The continuous bumping on the rocks had produced its inevitable and alarming result. The hold was rapidly filling with water, which was coming in through all the compartments. It would have been impossible for the vessel to float if she regained deep water, and our only hope lay in keeping her where she was. This the captain resolved to attempt by an effort as desperate as bold. Stripping himself to shirt and trowers, he called on two of the best sailors to follow him, and descended into the only boat left.

The sailors on board openly expressed their fears and pulled through the raging surf to the shore; some muttered their disapprobation. We all congregated to the side and watched with terrible suspense. A wave, foam crested, bore them to a projecting rock, and the man appointed to the daring attempt leaped upon it with a line communicating with the vessel. Then came the crisis of danger. The under tow bore the boat back into the boiling surge, and a white wave swept completely over it. I gave them up for lost, but had hardly said "They are gone!" when the boat reappeared and they were again on deck. By the line thus carried to the shore a hawser was drawn up and fastened securely and we were able to devote all our energies to the perservation of life. The captain, calm and collected, had forethought for everything. The steward had orders to collect the nautical instruments from the cabin, and as much provision of all kinds as could be obtained. The sailors were directed to unbend the mainsail (to form a tent). prepare the boom for taking away, and gather every thing together likely to be useful. In two hours the longboat returned with the joyful news of the landing of the first detachment on a sandy beach about three miles distant, and the second, comprising the remaining passengers, at once put off, and safely reached the shore. The crew, after taking the various necessaries already prepared left the vessel to her fate about 10 o'clock, the captain remaining to the last. They did not leave too soon. The water had already filled the after-cabin, and the sea had begun to sweep over the deck. By the mercy of God we were thus enable to land, with every supply for immediate wants before the gale of Friday had set in with force. For many hours the barometer had fallen. The sky was charged with murky vapours, which drifted before an increasing wind and a long ocean swell, the forerunner of a tempest from the south west, began breaking upon the shore. By the afternoon the gale was upon us in its fury; the coast line was a sheet of foam, and against every projecting rock that defied their power, the waves broke in angry surges. The night closed in with rolling impendence of electric cloud, and all night long the rain fell in torrents, the thunder pealed, and the white lightning clove the sky. It was well that we had sufficient shelter. With the dawn of the morning we visited the scene of the wreck. Nothing could be more terrible or sublime. The gale had reached its climax. The sea lashed by the fury of the wind, rolled its leaden coloured waves against the coast, and broke in serf forty feet high over the ill fated steamer. She was now rapidly breaking up. The masts and funnel had gone. In an hour or two she broke amidships. The hinder part, including her machinery, settled in deep water, and nothing remained but a fragment of the bow, over which all day long the waves broke in anger or in triumph.

You have already informed your readers that we were providentially picked up by the Lubra steamer the next day to that of the wreck, after being on shore about thirty eight hours. The courtesy of Captain Ward deserves our gratitude and a public acknowledgment. I will not conclude without expressing my deep sense of the debt due by all on board the Marion to Captain M'Coy to whose coolness, intrepidity and thoughtfulness we owe, under God, our preservation; nor can I omit to mention the name of Mr. Hamilton, whose energy, wisdon and experience were of essential value to us on the wreck and on shore.

It would be an intrusion into a province with which I am little acquainted if I were to pronounce an opinion on the causes which led to our catastrophe. I may, however, be allowed, to say, so little blame do I attach to Captain M'Coy, that I should sail again with him, without the shadow of a fear that anything would be wanting that thorough seamanship and more than ordinary carefulness could supply.

The losses of the steerage passengers will be brought before your readers in another shape, so that I will refrain from saying more than simply to commend them to the kindly sympathies of a generous public.

I am, sir, &c.,
JAMES JEFFERIS.

North Adelaide, July 14, 1862.

WRECK OF THE WHITE SWAN.

The following letter from Captain Graham, a passenger in the White Swan, to the Editor of the *Wellington Independent*, details the circumstances of the wreck.

"Wellington, 1st July, 1862.

"It is my painful duty to inform you of the loss of the White Swan steamer, on Sunday morning last off Castle Point, all hands saved. I, being a passenger on board, will give you a brief account of our trip from Auckland. The regular day for the sailing of the White Swan from Auckland was Tuesday last, but owing to the non arrival of the mail, she was detained by the government until twelve on Wednesday. Passengers got all ready, but to their surprise, saw a card stuck up, informing them that in consequence of the fog, she would not sail until the following day, Thursday; but the real cause, in my opinion, was that of one of the compartments being nearly full of water, and the pumps kept going the whole day until four p. m., when she floated. A survey was held upon her, and the result was a favourable report. The captain stated that a suction pipe that feeds the boiler had been turned into the fore compartment by mistake. At half past ten a.m. on Thursday, we left the wharf, with three cheers from the crowd. With a fair wind and fine weather we reached Napier at half-past eight a.m. on Saturday; and left at five p.m. same day, with eight or ten additional passengers; and, at six o'clock on Sunday morning, we apparently struck on a reef, very slightly—the Captain believing it was a log of wood. Immediately afterwards the fore compartment filled, and she appeared to be sinking. We steered for the shore. We were then, I should think, a mile or a mile and a half from the shore. I will not attempt to describe the feeling we all then had on board. I should think five minutes brought us to the beach. There was a heavy surf on the beach, but we found a good place to land not far from the wreck, where we were all landed in safety and most of the luggage; but I regret to say that most of the public documents are lost or damaged. The passengers got into Mr. Moore's woolshed. I went with Mr. Duncan to Mr. Moore's house at Waikaraka (a terrible journey we had). Mr. Moore immediately sent a bullock dray, and horses with side saddles, &c., for the ladies, and a number of gentlemen, who were glad to avail themselves of his kind hospitality. The White Swan had on board the Chief Justice, the Ministry, and a great number of the members of the General Assembly from Auckland. There were also four or five ladies on board. Being fatigued from the long ride and heavy state of the roads, will sufficiently account for the brief description I have given of the ill-fated steamer.—I am, &c., ROBERT GRAHAM.

INDIAN PRESS.

GOVERNMENT CONNECTION WITH IDOLATRY.

(*From the Bombay Guardian, August* 23.)

We had occasion, in discussing the subject of Government connection with Idolatry, some three or four years ago, to point out that the apparent concessions made by the Honorable Company to the protests of Christians on this subject, were chiefly designed to lull the public asleep and hinder agitation. Some Despatch went forth, and the Christian public at home were invited to entertain an unwavering assurance that whatever of an objectionable character might have been tolerated in the past, henceforth there should be no occasion for even the most scrupulous to find fault with the attitude of the East Indian Government towards the religions of the natives. After some years the public would wake up (not without much shaking) to the discovery that matters were essentially where they had always been, and that the most Christian English nation was still, through the East India Company, in alliance with (for instance) that horrid shrine of Juggernauth, and blandly defraying the annual expenses connected with its revolting rites. The good people of old England would go quite wild with the discovery, and clamorously ask the Government if it intended to draw down the vengeance of Almighty God upon them and their children. It would then be ascertained that most unfortunately, through some impediment that could not be ignored, the orders of the Company had not yet been carried into full effect; but that now the evil would certainly be disposed of at once. In a word, the good people might go to their homes and lay their heads upon their pillows, with entire confidence that the reformation was now a fact.

Lord Dalhousie, on the last day of his incumbency, February 29th, 1856, drew up a Minute indicating the way in which the connection with Juggernauth was immediately to cease. Our readers may remember that the plan was not one that commended itself to us. Juggernauth was to have a landed estate the revenue of which should equal the sum hitherto received from the State. This appeared to us rather a veiling of the connection than a dissolution of it. Just as when it was proposed by the English ministry a few years ago that to obviate the complaints made about the patronage extended to Maynooth, that college should be put at once in possession of property yielding £30,000 annually, we denied that this would be any real dissolution of the connexion, and not we only, but several of the home journals took this view. Well, we need not go again into the discussion of Lord Dalhousie's plan. Suffice it, that the public, generally, were contented with it. Rather surprised that in the year 1856, it should still be necessary to release the loving British arm from the neck of Juggernauth, they found relief for their deep mortification in the thought that at all events, *now*, the connexion was a thing of the past. For there was the Viceregal Minute, in black and white. Lord Canning succeeded Lord Dalhousie and was Governor General of India for six years. He left, and was succeeded by Lord Elgin. Are our readers prepared to learn that up to the present time, *no change whatever* has taken place in the relations of the Government to Juggernauth, and that Rs. 2,000 monthly continue to be paid from the Government treasury for the support of the manifold iniquities connected with this shrine? It is even so.

In May last the Calcutta Missionary Conference addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject. On the 21st of June, Mr. Eden, Secretary to Government, after acknowledging their letter, writes to them as follows:—

"In reply I am to inform you, that the delay which has occurred in carrying out this measure, is the result of a difficulty brought to the notice of Government by the Board of Revenue. It was found that under the existing Law, Regulation XIX. of 1810, the superintendence of all lands granted for the support of temples, is vested in the officers of Government, who are bound to see that all endowments made for such purposes are duly appropriated. Practically, therefore, until a change in the Law was effected, the commutation of money payments to grants in land of equivalent value, would have had the effect of strengthening and perpetuating the connexion of Government officers with the affairs of the temple instead of terminating it, as was intended and desired. Under these circumstances, the Government of India in February 1860, authorized the orders for the commutation to be kept in abeyance, pending the repeal of Regulation XIX. of 1810.

"The Conference are doubtless aware, that during the past two years measures for severing the connexion of the Government with the supervision of religious trusts and endowments have been under the consideration of the Legislative Council, and that the draft of a law providing for the complete attainment of this object has already been brought before the Governor-General's Council, and will probably be passed into Law early next session.

"In anticipation, therefore, of this change of the Law, the Lieutenant-Governor has issued instructions to the Board of Revenue to effect the immediate conveyance to the temple superintendent of the land which had been selected for transfer. Similar directions have been at the same time issued in regard to the commutation of the annual allowance hitherto made to the Adhikari of Muth Juggernath Bullub for the purpose of purchasing food for distribution to indigent pilgrims."

The missionaries in their letter say:—

"Whatever be the explanation given of that payment by the Government, the erroneous interpretation put upon it by thousands of Englishmen and by the natives of India universally, as well as the scandal it causes, still continue, six years after the highest authorities both in India and in England have condemned it and given stringent orders that it should cease."

Altogether, this is a very suggestive correspondence. We leave it to speak for itself, merely remarking that a great deal that has been said and written on this side of India, in extenuation of the relations of Government to idolatry, is blown to the winds by the official recognition here made of the fact that "the superintendence of all lands granted for the support of temples, is vested in the officers of Government, who are bound to see that all endowments made for such purposes are duly appropriated." We have had chaplains here, assuring the public that there was nothing reprehensible in the relations sustained by Government to the idolatry and Mahomedism of the country.

THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(*From the Athenæum and Statesman, Aug.* 16.)

A BILL to extend the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and to provide for the appointment of additional Judges of that Court, is about to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Bombay. It may be within the knowledge of our readers that a similar measure has been introduced into the Bengal Legislature, and it is the intention of the Government of our Presidency by similar means to effect the same objects in reference to our Court of Small Causes, as those contemplated by our sister Presidencies in regard to theirs. We are not in a position to state exactly the alteration contemplated by our Government. But we have no doubt that the objects are akin to those resolved to be effected by the measures now under consideration in Bengal and Bombay. We believe, however, that in Bengal there will be a local extension of the jurisdiction of the Court, as well as an enlargement of the jurisdiction in a pecuniary way. The printed bill about to be introduced into the Bombay Council, does not refer to a local extension of the jurisdiction of the Court, but whether it is intended to effect that object or not by a separate measure, we do not know. And neither are we aware what is the resolution of our own Government in reference to the same point, namely, whether it will content itself in enlarging the pecuniary jurisdiction, or whether it will go further and place an additional district under its jurisdiction. We think we are right however in saying that it was the intention of some Members of our Council some time since, of including Chingleput under the provisions of the Act they intended to get passed. Whether the same intention is still entertained we cannot say, but this we can say, that at least in our opinion, it would be a prudent and expedient course to take. Our object in drawing attention to the measures under consideration in the other Presidencies, is to induce the authorities here to preserve, as much as our circumstances will allow, an uniformity in the scope and general powers of the three amended Acts, of the three Presidencies. Hitherto as is well known the Courts of Small Cause at the Presidency towns have been and are established under one Act delegating the same powers to all of them. Therefore the three of them worked on the same principle and the proceedings and decisions of each were guides to the others. It is to be hoped that the advantages derivable from such an uniformity, should be allowed to exist in the future as they have existed in the past.

The objects and reasons for altering and extending the jurisdiction of these Courts are most obvious, and those stated in other Presidencies, in connection with the introduction of the measures, are almost similar. The point relied on by all who advocate the extension of the syetem, is that unnecessary delay, inconvenience and heavy loss are entailed on suitors whose demands exceed Rupees 500, the limit of the jurisdiction of the Court, by being compelled to seek redress in the expensive and dilatory superior tribunal. The question then to be considered is, how far ought the facilities and advantages of the Small Cause Courts to be extended, consistently with securing sound and proper decisions. In Bengal and Bombay the answer has been given by the public and the Executive authorities, to the effect that they ought to be extended at least to double the amount to which at present they apply. It ought to be mentioned in fairness to the system, that the public, at least in Bombay, has taken the initiative in suggesting the alterations and extensions about to be effected. This fact is the strongest possible argument in favour of the expediency of the measures.

The provisions of the Bombay bill may be divided into three heads. Those of the first provide for the extension of the jurisdiction from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and by consent of the parties to any amount, and the appointment of additional Judges. The second ones are intended to remedy some of the defects of the present Act, and those of the third give the Court power to entertain suits of which it could take no cognizance before. An appeal is to be given to the High Court against decisions relating to more the Rs. 500, upon questions of law and on the reception of improper or rejection of proper evidence. But by another Section the parties to the suit may agree not to appeal, and such an agreement is to be binding and final. It comes to this then, that as there is no limit fixed as to the amount that may be litigated by consent of the parties, and from which also by agreement there is to be no appeal, the Court of Small Causes may pass a final decision to any amount. It ought to be considered if delegating such enormous jurisdiction may not be carrying the principle of extension too far. It however may be fairly said, that this extraordinary power can be only exercised at the will of the litigants. Granted. But is the obtaining the consent of suitors to certain things the true principle of legislation? The object of all laws ought to be the welfare and conservation of society in general, and not the pleasing of particular members of the community. The policy of the law of England is that no agreement between parties will oust a Court of its jurisdiction. The contemplated appeal to the High Court from the Small Cause Court, will be part of the jurisdiction of the higher tribunal, and the power given to the suitors will be in fact a power to oust a Court of its jurisdiction, a principle which has with very few exceptions, never been admitted to any great extent into either ancient or modern systems of jurisprudence. It is to be remembered that a decision of a Court of Justice affects more than the immediate parties to the suit, and therefore there ought to be a consideration—ultra the agreement or satisfaction of the immediate litigants. At the same time it must be owned, that one of the greatest evils of the system of administering law in India, is the opportunity given, and the frequency of the exercise of, the right of appeal. But in correcting that fault another of as great, if not greater magnitude, ought not to be committed. We think that a limit ought to be placed to the amount allowed to be litigated, even by consent in the Small Cause Court, and also a limit placed to the right of not appealing against the decisions of the Court. However we must concede that the introducers of the bill into the Bombay Council, have tried as far as possible to prevent injury being inflicted by the exercise of those increased powers, by providing that all cases brought into the Court under the extended jurisdiction, must be tried by a Barrister Judge. This was a suggestion of the Supreme Court Judges of Bombay, a suggestion that was approved of, and is about to be acted on by the Government of that presidency. To carry it out, it is provided that another Barrister Judge must be appointed, and the Bill accordingly provides that two of the Judges of the Court must be Barristers at law or Advocates of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session in Scotland. One of those is to take rank and precedence of all the other Judges of the Court, is to be styled the First Judge, and to have the regulating and management of the business, and the general supervision, of the Court. The Act also saves the rights of the present Barrister Judge of the Court, and provides for his appointment to the head of the Court under the extended jurisdiction. It is conceived from this arrangement that the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, will, in the important branches of its business, be little inferior to the High Court. The Judges to preside being of the same class as those of which the professional Judges of the High Court are composed. And the procedure of both will by the adoption of the Code of Civil procedure as the procedure of the High Court, become almost assimilated. The bill however does not make it compulsory on suitors to make the Small Cause Court the exclusive tribunal for sums under Rs. 1000, though it does, to a great extent, make it so indirectly, by regulating the costs that are to be allowed on cases decided in the High Court, which might be brought in the Court of Small Causes. Any suit that is instituted in the High Court after the passing of the Act in which less than Rs. 1000 are recovered, when the cause of action was founded on contract, or Rs. 300 if founded on tort, no costs are to be allowed. This is raising the amount from the present cases in which costs are allowed, to double in the one case, that of contracts, and to treble in the other, that of torts. No reason is given in the statement of reasons and objects of the bill, why the cases falling under the increased jurisdiction should not be regulated as to costs in the proportions at present adopted. We think that Rs. 300 is too high to place the limit at which costs can only be recovered in actions to be brought in the High Court, upon causes of action independent of contract. Wrongs independent of contract are the most important questions submitted to the decisions of a Court of Justice. Titles to property, to reputation, and to character are involved in them, and we think that it is not prudent to place much barrier to the trial of cases of this kind by the highest tribunal, when the judgment is sought, in the majority of such cases, more for the value of the decision on grounds independent of its pecuniary worth. However it is very easy at any time to make the limit lower, if it should be found expedient. But in the absence of any necessary reason to the contrary, the proportions of the old Act ought to be adhered to. The costs about to be allowed to Barristers and Attorneys practising in the Court, are to be increased as to the first class to Rs. 90, and to the latter to Rs. 60. as the limit in any case. This is liberal enough, and contrasts strongly with the course we hear that the Judges of our Supreme Court are taking, in reference to the costs to be allowed to the practitioners of the High Court here.

Our space will not allow us to notice the other important parts of the measure, so that we are obliged to defer consideration of them to a future issue.

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THE following Views most exquisitely Photographed by G. W. Wilson are well worthy of inspection:—

Price—each Rs. three.

Balmoral Castle from Craig Gowan.
Balmoral Castle from the N. W.
The Queen's Village and Crathie Kirk, Balmoral.
The Linn of Dee, Braemar.
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Aberdeen Cathedral from the Gateway.
Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
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Royal Albert Bridge Saltash, Rs. 4.
Loch in Dorbh, Morayshire.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.

This is a very beautiful Instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.

The Piano stands well in tune at Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attention. Price Rs. 750.

No. 1, Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED per Ship *Coloroon* and *Defiance*, a fresh supply of superior London-made (specially to order) of

Gentlemen's Kid Patent Elastic Boots.
,, Red French Elastic do.
Ladies' Black, Red, Bronze, Cashmere, Military Heel Elastic Boots.
Youths and Children Boots and Shoes, to Button, Lace or Elastic.

Hummum Street. RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

⁂ *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Oboe Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumentation of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ⅜ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE-combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE-CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, FROST'S Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following articles, viz.:—

A few dozens of Grey Socks.
Do. White Stockings.
Do. Marino Shirts.
Hearth Rugs of different patterns.
Pots and Tins of Jams and Jellies, ½ and 1 lb. each.
Embroidered, Men, Women, and Children's Shirts.
Hand Gloves.
Hair Powders, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY PIECE GOODS.

TERMS—CASH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following 20 Bales of Grey Shirtings, on account and risk of the first purchaser—Thucker Mooljee Tricumdass.

G L / C P H 20 Bales containing 1,000 pieces of Grey Shirtings. 7lbs. No. 56 of Leckie & Co.'s Manufacture.

ALSO,

On account and risk of the first purchaser Memon Motee Sheriff, and by order of Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer & Co. the following 8 Cases of Cotton Umbrellas:—

S C S—No. 6 28 inches Bordered.
8 ,, ,, ,,
10 to 12 26 ,, ,,
14 to 16 28 ,, Plain.

On account and risk of the first purchasers Memon Motee Sheriff, and Noorbhoy Abdoolally Borah.

S C S—4 Cases of Writing Slates, and Pencils.
50 Dozens 7 × 5
50 ,, 9 × 6
50 ,, 11 × 7
50 ,, 12 × 8
15,000 Slate Pencils 100 in each box.
4 Dozens Leather Pocket Slates.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received three new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th Aug. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 ,, ,, Long Cloth.
800 ,, ,, Madapollams.
1000 ,, ,, Jacconets.
A few Bales of Mule and Water Twist.
A Small Iron Boiler with Safety Valves and Cocks attached.

N. B.—It can be inspected at the rooms of the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Sociable with imitation cane body, lined with blue Morocco, and stuffed with curled horse hair, a very light and handsome Carriage, while compact in appearance affording ample room for sitters inside.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake relieved with white, fitted with both Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

WINES.

Good Port Wine .... Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto Sherry .... ,, 18 ,,
English-bottled Beer .... ,, 4 ,,
Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.
Sound Porter in Pints.............. ,, 3½ ,,
Ginger Wine of superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts.............................. Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints .... ,, 7-8 ,,

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 27th Aug. 1862.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed £650,000
The Subscribed Capital.............................. 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds 250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed £1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of £40,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore, Solicitors).

Medical Officer.—DR. C. C. MEAD.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay and the Agra and U. S. Bank.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	5
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	3

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Stamps. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED

At Ajmere, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpore, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde), Indore, Jaulna, Jhelum, Jubbulpore, Jullinder, Mhow, Nagpore, and Saugor.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, August 1862.

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